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U.S. Declares Accused Spies Won't Leave Posts in Paris

State Department Says Allegations in French Press Are 'Unwarranted'

WASHINGTON — The United States said Thursday that the American diplomats involved in a spy scandal in France would serve out their postings in Paris despite a French request that they be recalled.

France said Wednesday it had recommended that the five Americans involved, four of them diplomats, should leave. But Foreign Minister Alain Juppé said the recommendation did not amount to expulsion.

In Washington, the State Department spokeswoman, Christine Shelly, said: "Since our personnel have not specifically been requested to leave, they will follow the normal rotation."

A U.S. official said Wednesday, however, that one or two of the diplomats, who were due to leave in any case some time this spring, may be withdrawn earlier. "I would not rule out early rotation in some cases," he said.

The U.S. government has not responded in detail to the espionage charges although a State Department statement issued Wednesday evening said that what it called French press allegations were "unwarranted."

The statement also accused the French government of handling the matter in a manner "inconsistent with the approach that allies have taken to resolve sensitive matters in the past."

Asked whether the affair could be linked to the French presidential election in May, Miss Shelly told reporters: "I think it's possible."

A senior U.S. administration official, who asked not to be identified, said Thursday that Washington believed the French spy issue may die down now.

"The French have said what they have to say," said the official, who was traveling with President Bill Clinton to Canada. He added: "I get the feeling that the French would like to see the issue subside."

Noting that the Americans allegedly involved had not been declared persona non grata, he said: "It would have been unwarranted. That's not the way allies deal with each other."

Craig R. Whitney of The New York Times reported from Paris.

Mr. Juppé said Thursday that he was shocked that French accusations of economic espionage by the CIA station chief and four other Americans here had been leaked to the press.

"I am scandalized that a delicate problem between us — and this is not the first time that such a problem has arisen — could be dragged out into the open this way," Mr. Juppé said, calling for a thorough public inquiry into how the daily newspaper Le Monde had obtained government documents on the case.

If there were any doubt that the affair had more to do with the French presidential campaign than with any grave crisis between France and its oldest ally, Mr. Juppé dispelled it.

The foreign minister, who supports Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris in the race for president over Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, said: "There is no crisis whatsoever between France and the United States. We had no intention to go public on this affair." The clear implication was that somebody else did — the chief of the French counterespionage service, Interior Minister Charles Pasqua.

Mr. Pasqua is the cabinet's leading supporter of Mr. Balladur, who used to be the front-runner in the race for the presidency but is now running neck and neck in public opinion polls with his fellow conservative Mr. Chirac and Lionel Jospin, the Socialist Party candidate.

One reason for Mr. Balladur's loss of momentum was the disclosure early this week that he had approved a telephone tapping operation recommended by Mr. Pasqua on grounds that later turned out to be legally insufficient.

If Mr. Pasqua was looking for a way to distract attention from the wiretapping scandal, casting the spotlight on the big power the French most love to hate — the United States — was perhaps the obvious course.

In any case, it was Mr. Pasqua who has held most of the strings in the investigation since 1993, and on Jan. 26 he took the unusual step of summoning Ambassador Pamela Harriman to his office.

Usually, it is the Foreign Ministry that deals with foreign diplomats, or the prime minister or the president. So, according to one American diplomat here, Mrs. Harriman thought Mr. Pasqua just wanted to clap eyes on her. "She went because she had no reason to think it was anything unusual," the diplomat said.

Instead, Mr. Pasqua told her that his

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A STRIKER'S JIG — A demonstrator dispersing tear gas cartridges in a confrontation with French police Thursday in the coastal city of Boulogne.

Striking French seamen's unions forced British ferries to divert to Belgian ports in a dispute over a company's use of non-European Union labor. Page 2.

China Warns U.S. to Back Off on Rights or Face Break

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China is threatening a new rupture in relations unless the United States backs away from a proposed United Nations resolution criticizing its human rights record.

The warning was made Wednesday by officials who summoned the U.S. ambassador to discuss the resolution, which has been raised and defeated repeatedly, with the United States as co-sponsor, at the annual meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission.

"They want us to drop this thing, and they are taking a very hard line," a Western diplomat here said.

The resolution, to be presented in Geneva next month, comes as some leaders here express the belief that Washington's China policy is taking a malevolent turn, with new emphasis on enhancing Taiwan's standing and increasing pressure on trade.

Adding to the increasing tension are other disputes and initiatives that have created a sense of conflicting policy goals.

This week, while Beijing and Washington remain locked in contentious trade negotiations to end what Washington calls

rampant copyright piracy in China, Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary is touring Beijing with corporate executives seeking power plant construction contracts.

If negotiations fail to win a Chinese commitment to enforce anti-piracy laws, Washington has threatened to impose 100 percent tariffs on \$1.08 billion in Chinese imports.

There are other grievances as well.

Chinese suspicions that the Clinton administration is planning a campaign to isolate Beijing have been heightened by reports that Jim Sasser, the former Demo-

cratic senator from Tennessee, will replace J. Stapleton Roy, a career diplomat who grew up in China, as ambassador.

The mention of Mr. Sasser's name has hardened some attitudes here because he has no background in Chinese affairs and because he joined members of Congress last year in nominating China's most famous dissident, Wei Jingsheng, for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Clinton pledged to press human rights concerns when he decided last May to separate American trade policy toward

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Pakistan Frees 2 Christians Set to Hang for Blasphemy

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — A 14-year-old and his uncle who were sentenced to death for blasphemy in a case that prompted violent protests here and outrage throughout the world, were acquitted Thursday by a Pakistani high court.

Salamat Masih, 14, and his uncle Rehmat Masih, about 40, were found not guilty by a two-judge panel of the Lahore High Court. The ruling overturned a lower court verdict that condemned the two Christians for allegedly writing blasphemous remarks against the Prophet Mohammed.

Defense attorneys argued that Salamat Masih, who was 12 years old at the time of the alleged offense, and his uncle are both illiterate and unable to write, and thus could not have committed the crime. Blasphemy against Islam carries a mandatory death sentence in Pakistan.

In an event that made international headlines at the beginning of the first trial last year, Salamat and his uncle were shot and a third defendant was killed in an attack by religious fanatics who sprayed them with shotgun fire at a Lahore bus stop.

"We are happy and extremely relieved, and we're appreciative of the fact that we've been able to get justice from the courts here," said Hina Jilani, a defense attorney. She added that she was concerned about the safety of the two and had asked the government to guard them.

Government prosecutors said they would appeal the decision to the Pakistan Supreme Court. It is relatively unusual, however, for the high court to agree to hear an appeal of an acquittal, Miss Jilani said.

The case has been cited by human rights activists, government officials and intellectuals as evidence of rising Islamic fanaticism and growing intolerance toward religious minorities in Pakistan, where about 96 percent of the 126 million citizens are Muslim.

The case initially was used by the government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto as a catalyst to liberalize the country's blasphemy laws, but the government abandoned the effort in the face of protests by Pakistan's powerful Muslim clergy.

A handful of people have been sentenced to death for blasphemy in Pakistan, but all the cases remain on appeal and no one has been executed.

Critics charge that the laws, which define blasphemy as anything that "by any imputation, innuendo or insinuation, directly or indirectly, defiles the sacred name of the Holy Prophet Mohammed," are abused by Muslim fundamentalists to harass Christians and other minorities.

Because of security concerns, Salamat and his uncle did not appear at the appeals trial, which started Feb. 15 and was disrupted almost daily by fundamentalists.

Muslim extremists rioted Thursday outside the courthouse, which was heavily protected by riot police armed with assault weapons. The police dispersed the mob, which smashed traffic lights.

Killer Popcorn Takes Bite

Washington Post Service

Talk about a disaster popping up. Unfazed by big-screen mayhem and gore, the news last year that America's favorite movie snack is an X-rated health hazard has sent moviegoers screaming from the concession stands.

It has been a bitter kernel for U.S. theater owners to swallow.

Cineplex Odeon of Toronto, the United States' third-largest theater owner, on Wednesday blamed 43 percent of its \$14.2 million loss last year on eroding popcorn sales and the costs of trying to put some sizzle back in the chain's snacks.

Howard Lichtman, executive vice president of Cineplex Odeon, said the culprit was "The Great Popcorn Oil Spill."

A widely publicized study by the Wash-

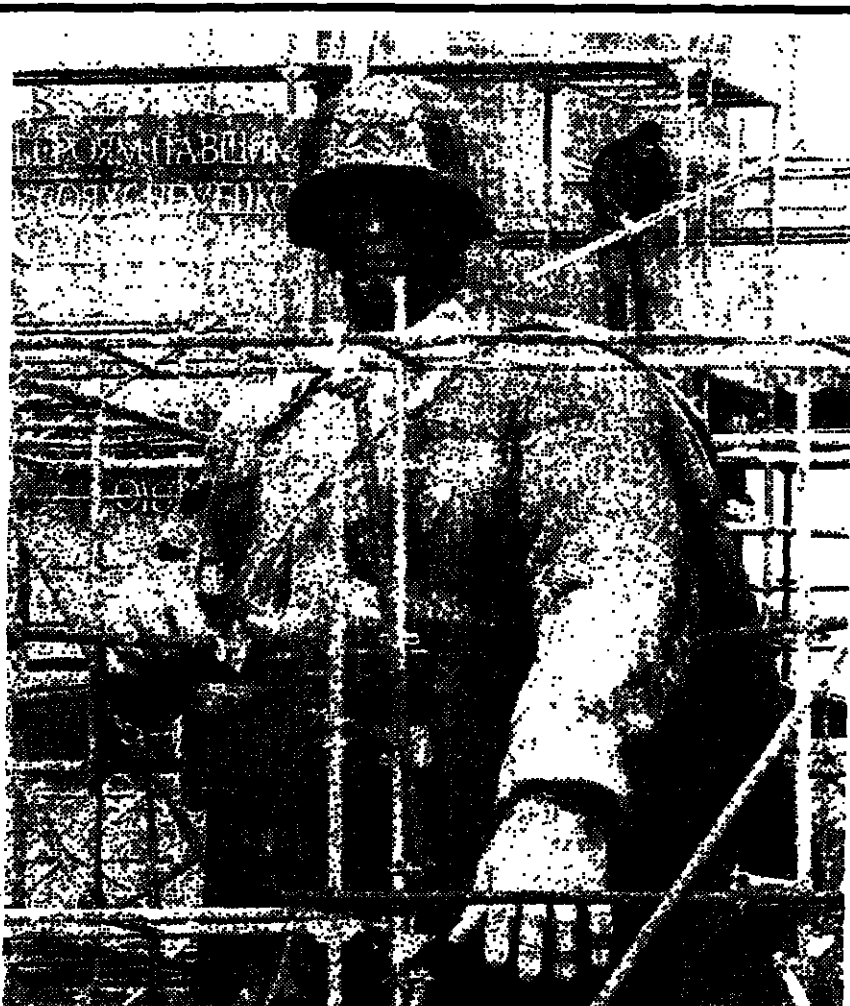
ington-based Center for Science in the Public Interest said last April that a medium, plain serving of popcorn had twice as much saturated fat as a Big Mac and large fries.

Cineplex Odeon was not alone in singing the popcorn blues: United Artists, AMC and General Cinema — with a total of more than 5,000 screens — also blamed the popcorn panic for falling sales and profit last year.

The movies didn't help much either, Mr. Lichtman said.

"In 1993 we had 'Jurassic Park,' which was a huge popcorn film," he said. "One of the biggest films of '94 was 'Forrest Gump.' That was not a popcorn film."

But sales are plumping up again, theater owners say.



BERLIN FACELIFT — Workers erecting scaffolding Thursday at the gigantic statue of a Soviet soldier at the Red Army's memorial in Berlin. The memorial is now being restored at a cost of more than \$4 million.

Reagan Attacker in Pact With Victims

WASHINGTON (AP) — John W. Hinckley Jr. has agreed to pay as much as \$2.9 million in possible book and movie proceeds to three men wounded in his 1981 assassination attempt against President Ronald Reagan, lawyers said Thursday.

The agreement, which the lawyers said he signed Monday at the mental hospital where he has been confined since he was found not guilty by reason

of insanity, provides for Mr. Hinckley's cooperation in the sale of his life story.

But Mr. Hinckley would get no more than a small share of the profit, lawyers said. The financial benefits would go to the three men besides Mr. Reagan who were wounded in the attack — James S. Brady, then the White House press secretary; Timothy J. McCarthy, then a Secret Service agent, and Thomas K. Delahanty, then a police officer.

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Wall Street Buys Into Favorable Forecasts

Dow Breaches 4,000 As Greenspan Affirms Soft-Landing Scenario

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Riding a wave of optimism that the Federal Reserve Board is steering the United States past a recession into a safe growth path, the stock market crossed a key frontier Thursday.

For the first time, the Dow Jones industrial average moved above 4,000 points, closing up 30.28 points, at 4,003.33, as Alan Greenspan, the central bank chairman, was telling Congress for the second straight day that he saw the U.S. economy "fortunately simmering down" from last year's "frantic, torrid pace" of growth above 4 percent.

This boils down to what is widely known as a soft landing — an economy that settles into moderate growth and tolerable inflation but avoids a recession, despite the central bank's seven interest rate increases in the past year. Wall Street literally bought the Fed chairman's forecast by piling into stocks and surpassing the previous record close of 3,987.52, set Feb. 16.

Birymi Associates, which tracks stock trading minute-by-minute, reported that by late morning mutual funds and other big institutional investors had bought \$500 million worth of stock, while smaller investors, mostly individuals, purchased \$80 million more.

Those trading levels were four to five times higher than normal. Birymi did not detect early program trading, the computer-driven strategies that can cause sharp moves but that are often reversed within several days. Buyers wanted plain-vanilla stocks, and lots of them.

The Dow has been flirting with 4,000 for weeks as interest rates declined. Long-term 30-year Treasury bonds yielded 7.55 percent late Thursday, down from 7.88 percent at the start of the year.

The falling returns on bonds diminishes their attraction relative to stocks, but it also signals the possibility of an economy sliding into recession, which would make it difficult for corporate earnings to expand, putting pressure on stocks. Mr. Greenspan's forecasts tipped sentiment away from those fears.

"Greenspan played the central role," said Neal Soss, a fund manager and former Fed official. "He said that the Fed had set out on a mission to keep inflation low and not kill the economy doing it, and it's proud of what it's done."

"The other part of the story is corporate profits. They are high in the 1990s because capital gets higher returns than labor. That's true the world over, and it's good for stock markets."

Edward Yardeni of C.J. Lawrence said that financial markets had been reading a series of weak statistics in employment, retail sales, home sales, and industrial production and had bought the soft-landing scenario, which he said was beginning to prove true earlier than many expected.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 30.28 4003.33	Up 0.79% 111.03
The Dollar	Thurs. close
DM	1.4667
Pound	1.595
Yen	96.77
FF	5.1265

U.S. Worries About Bailouts Down the Road

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the United States and Mexico argued about the last details of a \$20 billion rescue plan last week, one of the Clinton administration's top economic officials fielded the same question time and again in his travels through Brazil and Argentina: If Mexico's ills spread, is the United States prepared to bail out its other big trading partners?

Much like other administration officials, from Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Jeffrey E. Garten, the traveling undersecretary of commerce for international trade, hemmed and hawed a bit in response to the question.

"Of course, I told them Mexico was a very special case for us," Mr. Garten recalled replying, "because much more was at stake here than just trade. But honestly, no one can answer this question. And if we could, you could never signal the answer in advance."

It is an uncomfortable question because it cuts to the heart of America's emerging post-Cold War role in the world. U.S.

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg.....60 L Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cambodia.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Egypt.....E.P. 8000	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....350 Dr.	Spain.....225 PTAS
Italy.....2.600 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 45,000
Jordan.....J.D. U.A.E.	U.S. M.L. (Eur.).....\$1.10
Lebanon.....U.S.S. 1.50	U.S. M.L. (Eur.).....\$1.10

Cross-Cultural Alliances/Carmaking Around the Globe

Mazda and Ford Move in Tandem, but Not Too Closely

By Steven Brill
International Herald Tribune

HIROSHIMA, Japan — As a senior executive for Ford Motor Co. in Venezuela, Germany and the United States, Henry D.C. Wallace honed his skills as a trouble-shooter by wandering into people's offices for informal talks that kept him in touch with corporate undercurrents.

But since joining Mazda Motor Corp. here last year as executive vice president, the tall, broad-shouldered Englishman has found his traditional approach hindered by an inability to speak Japanese and a rigid corporate culture.

"It's a kind of frustration," said Mr. Wallace, who at 6-feet 2-inches (1.88 meters) tall must often bow his head when entering offices at Mazda's headquarters. "You have to get your ideas embedded much lower into the organization at an earlier stage than in a Western company, and that's a big challenge for somebody in my position."

Cultural differences, however, are just the beginning of the challenges faced by Mr. Wallace and three other Western executives on loan from Ford. The American automaker owns 24.5 percent of Mazda and sent several of its top managers last year, responding to a request by Mazda's main creditor, Sumitomo Bank.

The immediate task was to inject management oversight that would help the unprofitable Japanese company move into the black. After an expected loss of 33 billion yen (\$340 million) in the year through March 1995, the company now says it may return to profitability in the next financial year. The expected loss this year is on a current basis, which is before taxes and includes investment returns.

The Ford executives, none of whom can function professionally in Japanese, have provided a presence that is helping Mazda to recover by making tough decisions to slash production, model lineups and work-force levels. But the gritty work of squeezing suppliers to lower costs or streamlining production methods is entirely the result of Mazda's work, Ford and Mazda executives said.

"Our current efforts to get out of the red have absolutely nothing to do with Ford," said Yoshihiro Wada, Mazda's president, who denied speculation that Ford executives had taken over effective management of the company. "Given the long lead times in this industry, there's no possibility that our business with Ford will have any effect on Mazda's recovery this year or next."

INSTEAD, the primary focus of the Ford executives is the more important and long-term challenge: integrating Mazda into Ford's global production system.

The challenge goes beyond language and corporate culture to a fundamental reconsideration of the basic systems Mazda uses to design and manufacture automobiles. The goal is to have Mazda design a platform — the underbody and basic structural parts of a car — for vehicles that can be built at Ford and Mazda plants worldwide. The platform will have to allow both companies to fashion



Mazda cars rolling off an assembly line in Japan. The goal is to have common underbody and basic structural parts with Ford.

cars consistent with their own brand identities.

Designing a platform can cost billions of dollars and is the most expensive aspect of developing a new vehicle. By sharing a platform, Mazda and Ford can save money for improving environmental and safety technologies, reducing costs to consumers or building plants in emerging markets like China.

In the past Ford and Mazda, as well as Toyota Motor Co., General Motors Corp. and other companies have built different cars for different markets derived from the same platform. Ford is also in the process of integrating its European and North American design operations.

BUT never have two major companies agreed on a common global platform for a vehicle representing a vital segment of their product lineups.

"In terms of the size of the companies and the level of integration, they are on the frontier," said Takahiro Fujimoto, an assistant professor of economics at Tokyo University. "It will be very difficult, but it's almost an imperative for companies that want to survive as global players."

As more car companies develop and share platforms, Mr. Fujimoto added, the auto industry may come to resemble the personal-computer industry, which is dominated by open architectures. If so, the 30 or so major car companies now operating may survive as interdependent entities rather than fold or consolidate into a small group of mammoth enterprises, as many predict.

"The number of world-class producers actually may increase with the emergence of

Chinese and Korean companies in the future," Mr. Fujimoto said.

Since Ford took its stake in Mazda in 1979, the two companies have enjoyed an often tense, but mutually beneficial relationship considered among the closest in the industry.

Ford helped in the early 1980s after rising oil prices hit sales of Mazda's cars, many of which relied upon gas-guzzling rotary engines. Mazda next came to Ford's rescue, tutoring the American company on how to design small cars and manage lean-production systems. The basic design of Ford's popular American Escort model, for instance, is based on Mazda's Familia model.

In recent years, however, Ford has been dominant. Mazda's finances weakened after it introduced a slew of high-end vehicles just as Japan's economy entered its longest post-war recession. In 1992, Ford bought half of AutoAlliance International, Mazda's plant near Detroit. Ford took over management of the plant this year.

In Europe, Ford will begin to supply Mazda about 25,000 subcompact cars later this year, allowing the Japanese automaker to augment its lineup with locally produced vehicles without having to make a major investment in a new plant. By April or May, the companies will decide whether to produce pickup trucks jointly in a new plant in Thailand.

Both companies also are investors in Kia Motors Corp. of South Korea. Ford holds 10 percent and Mazda has 8 percent.

Mr. Wallace and Mr. Wada denied speculation that Ford might take a controlling stake in Mazda. Mr. Wallace said he did not know why Ford "would need to or want to."

"We recognize we're competitors in the marketplace," Mr. Wallace said. "But at the same time I would like to make sure that Mazda is going to be strong in the future."

ALTHOUGH the long-term relationship laid the groundwork, having Mazda design a global platform for both companies would require wrenching changes in the way it operates. Mazda remains very much a Japanese company, with ingrained business practices ill-suited to designing a global platform.

Its engineering tools — from the software used to design and test components to the systems used for procuring parts worldwide — are specific to Japan. Yet the global platform being considered would have to be produced on different continents and by different companies.

Designing it would thus require an understanding of worldwide market and production requirements for both companies. Mazda engineers also would have to learn to communicate with component suppliers on three continents to get feedback during design.

Mr. Wallace reckons it will take the better part of this year to assess the prospects of having Mazda build a global platform. Even if all goes smoothly, it would not be until the end of the decade before a vehicle based on the platform rolls off an assembly line. The key issue is the extent to which the two companies' product cycles can mesh, providing mutual merit.

"I'm optimistic," Mr. Wallace said. "But it's like standing at the bottom of a mountain looking up. You know where you want to get, but when you look at what's ahead that can give you a feeling of awe."

Egypt and Israel Fail to Budge From Arms Pact Impasse

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — During a day of high-level diplomatic maneuvering, Egypt and Israel failed Thursday to resolve a dispute over the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty that has brought relations between the two countries to perhaps their lowest point since the 1979 Camp David peace treaty.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel flew home empty-handed after failing to work out a compromise on the treaty dispute. Egypt has warned that unless Israel signs the accord, it will withhold approval for indefinite extension of the treaty when it comes up for renewal in April.

"On the issue of the treaty, we reached agreement on some points, we didn't reach agreement on others," Mr. Peres said Thursday morning after meeting with President Hosni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Amr Moussa of Egypt. "We agreed to continue our consultations and negotiations in the near future."

A second meeting with Mr. Mubarak, which had been tentatively scheduled for Thursday afternoon, was canceled in an apparent sign of the wide gap separating the negotiating positions of the two sides.

The dispute has raised fears in Western capitals that Egypt's example could inspire defections by other developing countries reluctant to forego their own nuclear options while more powerful nations retain them.

Indefinite extension of the treaty requires the signatures of 86 countries. The alternative would be to extend the treaty for a limited period, an outcome that the United States and its allies believe would undermine the accord's legitimacy.

Even if it makes good on its threat to withhold approval for indefinite extension, Egypt would still be bound by the treaty's provisions unless it chose to formally withdraw. Egypt has so far refrained from making that threat, raising hopes among Western diplomats that a compromise may still be possible.

Egyptian officials have suggested, for example, that Israel commit to signing the accord, if not in April, then after a specific time period agreed upon by

the two countries. Officials have also suggested that Israel open its nuclear facilities to outside inspections, according to diplomats and reports in the Arabic-language press.

"It seems to me they are now looking at language and positions that will be possible to reconcile publicly," said a Western diplomat who has closely tracked the disagreement.

The diplomat said Egypt appeared to be after "an Israeli commitment to join sometime, and they're going to justify it by making their own acceptance conditional" on Israel's following through on its promise.

Iraq Silent On Germ Program

Agence France-Press

BAGHDAD — Iraq is still keeping secret the scope of its past biological arms program, the UN disarmament chief, Rolf Ekeus, said here Thursday, dimming hopes of an end soon to the oil embargo.

"This is an area where, unfortunately, we stay quite apart from each other," Mr. Ekeus said at the end of a five-day mission.

Iraq's information minister, Hamad Youssef Hammadi, countered that Mr. Ekeus, chief of the United Nations Special Commission for Disarming Iraq, was being used to keep the more than four-year-old sanctions in place.

"Ekeus is part of the delaying game," Mr. Hammadi said. "The purpose is to continue with the sanctions."

But Mr. Ekeus gave a positive assessment of his overall talks with Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz and the head of Iraq's military industrialization organization, General Amer Mohammed Rashid.

He also reported progress in collecting data on Iraq's chemical arms program, and added that UN weapons inspectors were "convinced" that Iraq did not have the capacity to produce nuclear bombs.

Ships Anchor Off Somalia as UN Prepares to Leave

By Donatella Lorch
New York Times Service

ABOARD THE BELLEAU WOOD, off Somalia — Thousands of troops, scores of aircraft and more than 20 ships are poised off the coast of Somalia, part of an American-led operation to help the United Nations pull out its peacekeepers during the first week of March.

Senior military officials here say the show of military might, planned to avoid troop landings on religious holidays or on days when Somalis hold demonstrations, is meant as a limited mission with only peaceful objectives.

But even though warring Somali clan leaders told military commanders Wednesday that they would not attack during the evacuation, American officials say they are wary.

Lieutenant General Anthony

Zinni, the Marines, commander of the coalition forces on land, said increasing banditry, looting and constantly shifting political alliances made the situation in Mogadishu, the Somali capital, highly volatile.

"We've brought forces in to face the worst-case threat," General Zinni said at a briefing on the amphibious assault ship Belleau Wood, just off the coast of Mogadishu.

"The worst case is a deliberate faction-based militia attack, but that is unlikely," he said. "One of our concerns is the spillover from inter-clan fighting. They're waving at me when I go ashore now. They'll throw rocks at me tomorrow."

By the time American Marines, assisted by a small contingent of Italian marines, briefly go ashore, all but about 2,000 United Nations troops will have left. Already, the roughly 4,800 remaining UN peacekeepers have withdrawn to the port and airport in Mogadishu.

The withdrawal brings to a close a sensitive, multibillion-

dollar UN operation that began in late 1992, first as an American-led mission to relieve a famine and stop a civil war that had killed tens of thousands of Somalis.

But as it moved from a relief effort to an effort to rebuild a Somali government, the UN mission quickly became bogged down, unable to prevent clan fighting or broker agreements. Fighting killed thousands of Somalis and scores of peacekeepers. Thirty Americans were killed and 175 wounded.

As the United Nations departs, Somalia is still controlled by warring clans. Western diplomats and relief workers are predicting an all-out battle between clans in Mogadishu as

soon as the UN and American troops leave.

At the heart of the battle will be the port and the airport. The clan that controls them will also control commerce and the supply of food and the narcotic khat.

In contrast to 1992, this time as U.S. troops go ashore again the American objectives are very limited, said Vice Admiral Scott Redd, the American overall commander for the region.

Admiral Redd said American troops were involved at the request of the United Nations and because the United States is one of the few countries that had the extensive equipment needed to remove the peacekeepers.

The U.S. military also wants to make sure that an estimated \$40 million of military equipment leased to the United Nations is not left behind for looters and clan leaders.

This operation has extensive military might even though the troops will not go beyond the port or airport.

There are 23 ships, of which 5 are American, 5 Italian and the rest British, French, Malaysian and Pakistani. There are 80 aircraft and 14,000 troops.

Every effort has been made to avoid confrontation with the Somalis, General Zinni said. In response to Somali requests, there will be few American ashore until the main contingent arrives for the final pullout.

Tutsi Prime Minister Is Named in Burundi

The Associated Press
NAIROBI — Burundi's president has named a new prime minister to replace Anatole

Kanyenkiko, who was forced to resign last week by Tutsi who considered him too conciliatory toward the Hutu government.

President Sylvestre Ntibungitanga announced Wednesday night that the new prime minister would be another Tutsi, Antoine Nduwayo, who had been nominated by the Tutsi-dominated opposition party, the Union for Progress and Development.

Under a power-sharing agreement, the prime minister

is supposed to come from the main opposition.

Mr. Kanyenkiko resigned Feb. 16 under pressure from the Tutsi party, which also called for a four-day general strike that paralyzed the capital, Bujumbura.

The shake-up has further increased fears that Burundi might erupt into an ethnic war similar to the one in neighboring Rwanda during which 500,000 people were killed last year.

Brazil Sees Lucrative Carnival

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIO DE JANEIRO — With a new currency and record low inflation, Brazil's economy is on the mend, and its citizens are looking forward to one of the most festive and prosperous Carnivals in memory.

Hotels report that reservations are up 20 percent from last year as tourists pour in for the annual four-day blowout.

"This will be one of the biggest Carnivals ever, a veritable factory of happiness for a week," said Heram Arango, an author and historian of Carnival.

What Brazilians call "the world's biggest party" officially begins Saturday and goes non-stop until Ash Wednesday. The high point, Rio's traditional two-day parade of "samba schools" along the concrete grandstands known as the "Sambadrome," starts Sunday.

Organizers say they have received more than 510,000 requests for the 70,000 tickets to the event.

The Brazilian Association of Travel Agents expects 380,000 foreign and Brazilian tourists to visit Rio during Carnival week and spend \$80 million in the city's hotels, restaurants and bars.

(AP, Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Seamen Block U.K. Ferries

BOULOGNE, France — A Stena Sealink Channel ferry carrying 380 passengers from Dover was forced to change course for the Belgian port of Zeebrugge on Thursday after French seamen stopped it from docking in Calais. All British ferries sailing from Dover to France were being diverted to Zeebrugge to avoid trouble with the French strikers.

Earlier Thursday, the first day of a 48-hour national stoppage by the seamen, about 500 strikers clashed with riot police in Boulogne. The police fired tear gas to disperse the seamen, some of whom hurled eggs, witnesses said. There were no immediate reports of injuries or arrests in the 10-minute clash.

All ferry service from France to Britain was halted, along with links to Corsica and other French islands. But a threatened blockade of the Channel Tunnel did not materialize. The strike was called by seamen unions to protest the hiring of Polish crews by Britain's Meridian Ferries. Meridian's crew are mainly Polish and are paid less than half the minimum monthly rate for French sailors of 7,000 francs (\$1,350).

A strike by Scandinavian Airlines System ground staff loomed after the collapse of pay talks Thursday. The 1,700 Danish SAS ground staff members said they would strike next Thursday, which would paralyze domestic as well as SAS's international flights through its Copenhagen hub.

The Turkish government, citing reasons of national security, ordered workers of state-owned Turkish Airlines to postpone for 60 days a strike over pay planned for Friday. But 2,300 workers in the ground handling crew, which was not affected by the government's ruling, said they would go on strike.

Indian Airlines will start charging foreigners 15 percent more than it does local residents, an official said. The move, to take effect May 1, will bring the airline 200 million rupees (\$6.4 million) in new revenue, the official said.

South Korea and Israel agreed Thursday to waive visa requirements for short-term visits, allowing one another's nationals to visit for 90 days visa-free effective May 24, the Foreign Ministry in Seoul said.

Air-India's cabin crew association unilaterally stopped a nine-day job action, an airline spokeswoman said Thursday. Members had been reporting sick to protest suspension orders issued to 19 crew members and to demand better working conditions, including the right to refuse to serve liquor.

(Reuters)

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Brazil	0800-3333	Ghana	050-1366	Korea (02)	009-43	Reunion (01 toll-free)	108-16
British Virgin Islands	000-8016	Guatemala	195	Korea (02)	009-43	Reunion (01 toll-free)	108-16
Bulgaria	1-800-877-8000	Honduras	121	Korea (02)	009-43	Reunion (01 toll-free)	108-16
Bulgaria	08-000-018	Hong Kong	800-1077	Korea (02)	009-43	Reunion (01 toll-free)	108-16
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Costa Rica	163	Indonesia (022)	008-401-15	Korea (02)	009-43	Reunion (01 toll-free)	108-16
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THE AMERICAS

Democrats Get Taste Of Political Limbo

Deposed Kings of the Hill See How the Other Half Lived

By Katherine Seelye
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When presidents come calling on Capitol Hill, they are usually ushered into stately neoclassical suites or one of the larger ceremonial rooms. But when Bill Clinton came to talk with the 204 House Democrats, they found themselves shunted off into a utilitarian room in the labyrinthine basement of the Capitol, with gray walls and low ceilings and not much room for dignity.

Mr. Clinton joked to those shoehorned in with him that at least they could all see each other. A congressional aide said the Democrats were grateful even for this. "It's been so hard to get rooms for anything," she said. "We feel lucky to have gotten a room at all."

Once synonymous with the term majority party, the Democrats are finding out how the other half lived.

Some are adjusting, others are not.

But as the Republicans celebrated their first 50 days in power on Wednesday, halfway to their promised deadline to overturn two or three generations of Democratic ideals, the opposition remains in a slump, strung out between post-election shock syndrome and a chronic inability to get with the program.

Representative Jim McDermott, Democrat of Washington, and a psychiatrist, has been watching his colleagues struggle through the different stages of

loss: denial, apathy, anger and resolution.

"You find people in all of these stages," he said. "There are people still denying. They are crafting legislation that they actually think will pass. That's denial. But you can't go through a loss without going through these stages."

Unwittingly, the once-dominant Democrats make for a surprisingly compliant opposition. They may have 204 members in the House, but they do not come close to having 204 votes. Sometimes, 50 or 100 or 200 of them will side with the Republicans. The most liberal members march to their own drummers.

At the same time, two dozen conservative Democrats have taken the formal step of declaring their independence, bringing themselves to the brink of secession and raising the basic question of what it means to be a Democrat.

From the Republican vantage point, the Democrats are not grounded in reality.

"They have not accepted, in a psychological sense, the election results," said Tony Blankley, the spokesman for Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House. "They don't really see Dick Armitage as majority leader and Newt Gingrich as speaker. They know Dick and Newt are in those roles, but they think fate has put them in a parallel universe where the real reality doesn't exist."

In addition to their denial and their multifactionalism, the Democrats also appear to be leaderless, in part because there are no followers.



House Republicans holding aloft American flags and copies of their "Contract With America" during a rally on Capitol Hill to mark the halfway point of what they call their "revolution" to revamp the federal government in 100 days.

"The institution has weak leaders if you have people who are unwilling to be led," said James A. Thurber, director of the Center for Congressional and Presidential Studies at American University.

Referring to Richard A. Gephardt, the Democratic leader in the House, and Thomas A. Daschle, the leader in the Senate, he said: "You've got Gephardt competing with the president, and Daschle floundering, and they cannot define their core philosophy."

These 50 days have been particularly grim for Democrats as

they watch Republicans push through their agenda. Democrats controlled both houses plus the White House for two years and failed to move big legislation like health care or welfare reform. And their own leaders blocked the kind of internal reforms that are popular and that Republicans are now getting credit for.

Democrats in the Senate seem less dispirited than those in the House, in part because they have been in the minority before, but also because each senator has his or her own fiefdom. Individual House mem-

bers, particularly committee chairmen, may have lost their platforms, but minority-party senators will always have a stage as long as the Senate keeps the filibuster.

But Democrats on both sides talk about a certain liberation in not being responsible for complicated legislation. Mr. McDermott, for one, says he has lost 25 pounds, a little more than 11 kilograms, since the election because he has more time to exercise. "This is adding five years to my life," he said.

Representative Charles E. Schumer of New York likes to

say that being in the minority is "more fun, less fulfilling."

But he said the Democrats would eventually regroup.

"It is too soon to say what our 10 basic bills are or what issues we'll run on in '96," he said. "Not until the summer will our positive message start coalescing."

But he said the Democrats would be organized by the time the public was disenchanted with the Republicans and particularly with Mr. Gingrich. "By July, the contract will be greatly modified or not passed," he said.

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Praises Canadian Unity

OTTAWA — President Bill Clinton gave strong backing Thursday to a united Canada in the face of Quebec's latest independence drive, telling Parliament that Canada is a model of how people of different cultures can live together.

"In a world darkened by ethnic conflicts that tear nations apart, Canada stands as a model to the entire world of how people of different cultures can live together in peace, prosperity and mutual respect," Mr. Clinton said to loud applause.

The American's comment was a modification in its policy of strict neutrality on efforts by some Quebec politicians to secede from Canada and was likely to stir sharp debate in America's northern neighbor. After his speech, Mr. Clinton was to meet Quebec's separatist leader, Lucien Bouchard.

Mr. Clinton, on a two-day visit to Canada, reminded Parliament of a comment that President Harry Truman made in the same locale in 1947: "Canada's notable achievement of national unity and progress through accommodation, moderation and forbearance can be studied with profit by sister nations."

"Those words ring every bit as true today," he said. (Reuters)

Battle Brews on Affirmative Action

WASHINGTON — Republican calls to dismantle affirmative action programs are creating tensions in both parties, with some Republicans fearful that they will be accused of racial insensitivity and some Democrats uneasy about the political consequences of drawing battle lines on the issue.

The debate, which has extended to the early skirmishing among candidates for the Republican presidential nomination, reached the House floor for the first time Tuesday night. All but 44 Democrats joined Republican lawmakers in killing a federal program that provides tax breaks to companies that sell broadcast outlets to minorities.

Republicans had made it especially difficult for Democrats to buck the repeal of the program because it was tied to a popular 25 percent tax deduction for self-employed people who buy their own health insurance.

Some Republican lawmakers worry that, like abortion, affirmative action will only distract them from more important matters, while others believe the climate is ripe for attacking what they consider to be unconstitutional protections of certain groups of people at the expense of others.

Some Democrats are eager to engage the Republicans in debate on affirmative action. Others, still reeling from the November elections and the defection of white male voters, are uncertain about pursuing a strategy to defend programs aimed at remedying discriminatory patterns. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, on the "Contract With America" legislative agenda: "I don't recall in Indiana or elsewhere in the nation where I campaigned, the foreign policy plank discussed. Suddenly, because it's in the 'Contract With America' it zips in here on the Senate side. Certainly the Senate in its deliberative qualities will think about them some more, examine them and maybe save the country from the worst excesses." (AP)

Mexico Abducts Rebel's Kin, Group Says

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

ORIZABA, Mexico — Federal policemen abducted the brother and parents of a Mexican rebel leader here earlier this month, apparently to use them as bargaining chips to win the rebel's surrender, according to Mexican human-rights observers.

The accusations are among a list of complaints by human rights groups that Mexican government forces have engaged in summary executions, torture, illegal searches and unconstitutional arrests in trying to quell a peasant rebellion begun almost 14 months ago in the southern state of Chiapas.

Critics accuse the government of using desperate measures to wipe out the uprising by the Zapatista National Liberation Army in hopes of restoring foreign invest-

ment confidence in a nation undergoing economic crisis.

On Monday, the government announced the first death of a rebel since President Ernesto Zedillo ordered the military sweep of rebel strongholds on Feb. 9. The government said the man had been killed during a rebel attack on a patrol.

But in a report from La Grandeza, The Associated Press quoted the victim's wife as saying he had been shot in the face by troops as he lay on the ground with his hands bound. Neither version of the events could be confirmed independently.

The government's National Human Rights Commission asserted in a report this week that at least four of seven alleged Zapatistas captured in southern Veracruz state this month bore signs of torture and that they appeared to have been forced to sign confessions.

Another rebel leader whom the govern-

ment claims was captured by the police here in Orizaba, 240 kilometers (150 miles) southwest of Mexico City, may have been prompted to surrender after the police stormed his family's house and dragged away the suspect's father, mother and brother.

Maricela Acosta, a human rights activist, accused agents of the Federal Judicial Police of holding the family hostage to force the surrender of the suspect, Francisco Alejandro Santiago Garcia.

Zedillo Pushes for Talks

Less than two weeks after he launched a failed manhunt to capture the head of the uprising, President Zedillo has offered the rebel leader protection in an effort to open peace talks.

Mr. Zedillo said he would ask Congress to help draw up a law that would guarantee the security of all rebel leaders who agreed to take part in future negotiations.

Peru Offensive Kills 13 Soldiers, Ecuador Asserts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

QUITO, Ecuador — Ecuador said Thursday that at least 13 of its soldiers were killed and 15 wounded in renewed border fighting with Peru despite the presence of foreign observers trying to monitor a cease-fire.

An Ecuadoran military officer said that a large Peruvian offensive launched Wednesday had doubled the death toll among Ecuadoran forces to 25 since hostilities began Jan. 26. He said many Peruvians had been killed by land mines surrounding Ecuadoran positions.

A mission of Brazilian, Chilean, Argentine and U.S. military observers flew to northern Peru after visiting the Ecuadoran side of the border to find the two nations still fighting.

Ecuador, meanwhile, called an urgent meeting of the Organization of American States on Thursday, saying that the renewed fighting had shattered the cease-fire. (Reuters, AFP)



Mediators led by a Brazilian general, Ariel Pereira de Fonseca, center, at the Coangas post.

Republicans Propose Bleeding or Killing Many Aid Programs

By Jerry Gray
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Setting the tone for promised reductions in the federal budget, House Republicans have proposed the first of up to \$15 billion in cuts to the current budget, marking for elimination many social programs championed by Democrats for decades.

Calling the action a first installment on their promise to balance the budget, Republicans approved cuts in job training and education programs, assistance to homeless youth and veterans, foreign aid to Russian republics, UN peacekeeping aid and federal subsidies to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

If they stand, the cuts approved by five subcommittees on Wednesday, and those that will be made by eight other panels in the next few days, will eliminate many of the social programs that conservatives have criticized as wasteful and redundant.

But the Democrats, with President Bill Clinton in the forefront, have already begun to fight back, and many of the midyear cuts are expected to run into resistance in the Senate, which will not take them up until the House has completed its work.

The most influential of the subcommittees — labor, health and human services and education — proposed cutting \$4.3 billion affecting 142 programs, including 84 that were targeted for elimination.

Among them were dozens of youth-training and education programs, such as the Clinton administration's "Goals 2000," which sets national standards for secondary education.

Republicans would also reduce the \$3.5 billion Head Start program by \$105 million; eliminate \$1.3 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance program, which provides fuel oil to the needy, and mark for termination a host of grants, such as the National Science Scholars (\$4.4 million) and the Javits Fellowships (\$7.5 million).

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting's \$285.6 million budget was not targeted for cuts this year, but would be cut by about 15 percent or \$47 million in 1996, and about 30 percent or \$94 million in 1997.

Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin and the ranking member on the panel, said, "It represents the first whack in what the speaker has said will be the total elimination of funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting."

The Republicans' spending plans for this year also would drastically alter some foreign aid policies. They would cut \$47.7 million of a promised \$850 million in assistance to the new, independent states of the former Soviet Union, and \$4.5 million of the \$75 million that the United States had pledged to contribute this year to United Nations peacekeeping operations.

A last-minute appeal from the White House spared aid to Egypt and Jordan from the list. Other programs facing elimination are the drug-free schools program (\$481.9 million), an education program for homeless youth (\$28.8 million), job training for homeless veterans (\$5 million) and a program to provide a high school equivalency diploma to migrants (\$8.1 million), as well as a college assistance program for migrants (\$2.2 million).

"There's too much money and too much personnel to administer — we have to cut something," said John E. Porter, Republican of Illinois and chairman of the health, labor and education subcommittee, noting that there were 163 federal job-training programs and 240 education programs.

The cuts, known as rescissions, are part of a midyear review that is a common occurrence on Capitol Hill. But the Republicans' proposed cuts are more ambitious than usual — Mr. Clinton proposed only \$1.1 billion — and are designed to give them both fiscal and political mileage.

With majorities in both the House and the Senate, the Republicans think they can pass the bills. But Mr. Clinton could veto the legislation, and the Republicans would then need significant help from Democrats to achieve the two-thirds majority to override a veto.

Away From Politics

• Little progress has been made in recent years in narrowing the income gap between whites and blacks, according to two reports issued by the Census Bureau. The reports said that in 1993 the median income for black men employed full time was \$23,020, about three-quarters of the \$31,090 for white men, a proportionate disparity that improved only slightly since 1979. (NYT)

• A notebook bearing the fingerprints of two Muslim fundamentalists convicted of bombing the World Trade Center was found in a car belonging to the man accused of murdering Rabbi Meir Kahane, two law-enforcement officials testified at the trial of 11 men in New York. They are accused of plotting to bomb buildings and bridges in the city and of being involved in Rabbi Kahane's killing. (Reuters)

• The United States plans a monument to honor veterans of the Korean War, said General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It will be located opposite the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. (Reuters)

• Hours after giving a standing ovation to James S. Brady, who became a gun-control advocate after he was crippled in 1981 in an attack on President Ronald Reagan, the Virginia House of Delegates passed a law allowing virtually any law-abiding resident over 21 to carry a concealed weapon. (WP)

A Vaccine for Hepatitis A

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved the first vaccine to prevent hepatitis A, a common "traveler's" disease spread by food or water or close person-to-person contact.

The agency said SmithKline Beecham was given the license to market the vaccine, Havrix, which is already sold in more than 40 countries.

Agency officials said more than 23,000 cases of hepatitis A,

an inflammation of the liver, were reported in the United States in 1992, although 100,000 to 150,000 Americans are estimated to be infected every year.

It said the vaccine was tested in Thailand under the auspices of the U.S. Armed Forces Research Institute for Medical Sciences and the Thai government.

Of more than 19,000 Thai children given the vaccine, the effectiveness rate was 84 percent, the agency reported.

Hard Times on the Beachfront at Uruguay's Jet-Set Resort

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay — It is summer in the Southern Hemisphere, and once again this resort town on the Atlantic has been transformed into a playground for Latin America's jet-setters. Punta del Este is South America's version of Palm Beach or the French Riviera, a place where luxury apartment towers line avenues along pristine beaches and where rows of million-dollar homes with manicured gardens and miniature rolling hills sit in pine forests.

Up and down its miles of white sandy beaches dotted with colorful umbrellas sunbathers bask in the summer glow as windsurfers, jet skiers and speed boats vie for space on the open sea.

The day in Punta Del Este begins between noon and 2 during summer, when visitors rise from a night of vigorous partying that typically ends about 6 A.M. Dinner parties start at midnight and most clubs and discos do not open until 2 A.M., the hour when most shops and businesses close.

Between December and March, the population of Punta del Este swells from 15,000 to

500,000, mainly affluent Argentines, who take the 40-minute plane ride from Buenos Aires. This summer, however, a visitor could well believe that Punta del Este was in the middle of a recession.

On Gorierio Avenue, the main thoroughfare, elegant boutiques, trendy cafes and souvenir shops were mostly empty.

The word around town was that the Argentines were hurting this year because of accelerating inflation in Uruguay, regional fallout from the Mexico currency crisis and uncertainty over coming elections at home.

"This is one of the worst years ever," said Rafael Pérez, who manages a café here. "All I hear are complaints, complaints that the prices are too high. And this from snobby Argentines who used to throw pesos around like they were money from a Monopoly game."

Making matters worse for Punta, as the town is commonly called, was a campaign by Argentina this year that encouraged residents to spend their vacations within the country.

It was accompanied by a directive from the Argentine president, Carlos Saul Menem, prohibiting government officials from spending the

summer in Punta, to avoid giving any impression that his administration was living lavishly.

The only businesses that seemed to do well this year were supermarkets, which tourist officials here said reported a 50 percent rise in sales attributed mainly to more Argentines doing their own cooking instead of eating at restaurants.

Along the beaches, many Argentines could be seen cooking their own barbecue and making sandwiches, something that several years ago would have seemed unthinkable here. But a coffee can cost as much as \$5.

Tourist officials here said the number of Argentines visiting Punta in January dropped 5.2 percent to 45,773 people from 48,287 in the same month last year. A survey of local merchants found that on average revenue was down about 30 percent, the officials said.

Real-estate brokers said that sales and rentals of apartments and houses were down by about 40 percent this year. Argentines make up an estimated 85 percent of the visitors to Punta and hold about 35 percent of the real estate, including most of the 100 or so mansions valued at more than \$1 million each.

Tourism is the third most important industry in Uruguay, and Punta del Este is the centerpiece. But with fewer Argentines coming to Punta and spending less, officials here are looking elsewhere for visitors.

Luis Sader, director of the Punta del Este Tourism Association, said that an advertising campaign abroad was attracting wealthy Brazilian tourists. Mr. Sader said his group was also seeking tourists from Europe and the United States.

Part of the change in Punta is attributed to the growing number of middle-class Argentines who have started coming to this resort. In contrast to the richest Argentines, who remain for several weeks or even months in property they rent or own, the middle-class visitors tend to spend only a few days here and watch their money very closely.

Alicia Dentone, a 16-year-old college student whose family spends every summer in Punta, this year renting an apartment for \$7,000 for one month, said she was heading back to Buenos Aires a week early because she was bored. "There's no one here this year and the atmosphere just wasn't the same," she said.

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- Saturday, March 25: International Education in Switzerland

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EUROPE

NATO Pushes Claes to Put Quick End to Bribery Scandal

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — NATO governments reiterated their support on Thursday for Willy Claes, the alliance's secretary-general, who is under the cloud of a Belgian bribery scandal, while a former political colleague and suspect in the affair said Mr. Claes had not been involved.

But Mr. Claes remained under pressure to put a quick end to the affair, according to sources, who said speculation about his involvement was a serious distraction from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's need to craft a new relationship with Russia, set criteria for members from Eastern Europe, and draw up plans for the

possible evacuation of United Nations forces from the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Claes kept a low profile on Thursday, breaking with usual NATO practice by not meeting reporters after holding talks with Slovenia's foreign minister.

Lawyers for Etienne Mange, the former treasurer of Belgium's Flemish Socialist Party who was arrested last week in connection with the affair, issued a statement on Thursday effectively admitting Mr. Mange's full responsibility for having accepted a "gift" to the party of 50 million Belgian francs (about \$2 million) in 1989 from Agusta, an Italian helicopter maker.

That was shortly after the company won an 8 billion franc order from the Belgian Air Force for 46 helicopters.

Also Thursday, the Socialist Party president, Louis Tobback, affirmed that Mr. Mange had mentioned the offer briefly at a meeting, but that Mr. Tobback, Mr. Claes and Frank Vandembroucke, another senior party official and Belgium's current foreign minister, immediately refused the offer.

Mr. Claes raised fresh questions about his involvement on Wednesday when he first denied, then acknowledged having been present at the meeting where the Agusta offer was discussed.

Mr. Claes, who was economics minister at the time, and Mr. Vandembroucke said they had rejected the offer and had not discussed it again.

NATO ambassadors had expressed their unanimous support for Mr. Claes on Tuesday after he briefed them on the affair.

On Thursday, Mr. Claes had private contacts with some NATO ambassadors, who "reiterated their total confidence," a source close to Mr. Claes said. "We're confident that we will quickly put this behind us."

Mr. Claes is to visit Washington between March 3-9 to discuss the situation in the former Yugoslavia and relations with Russia with President Bill Clinton, and he will seek to firm up support for NATO with the new Republican leadership of Congress.

Judicial authorities have indicated they would like to question Mr. Claes, who does not have diplomatic immunity in this case.

However, he has stated his willingness to cooperate.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Santer Vows to Limit Foreign Films

BRUSSELS — The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, has reassured Europe's filmmakers that limits on Hollywood and other foreign films shown on European Union screens will not be scrapped.

His spokesman said Mr. Santer made the promise at a meeting on Wednesday at which a delegation of filmmakers and actors pleaded for EU help to protect their industry from Hollywood domination.

The European Commission, the EU executive, has to decide by mid-March how to adapt its rules on foreign content in television broadcasts to take account of emerging services like teleshopping.

For now, the EU limits the number of foreign programs allowed on its television channels, but Mr. Santer said the commission was looking at other ways of promoting the EU film industry, perhaps through allowing state aid. (Reuters)

Nuclear-Fuel Ship Leaves France

CHERBOURG, France — A British ship carrying reprocessed nuclear fuel left for Japan by a secret route on Thursday after French sailors prevented protesters from blocking the shipment.

The ship, the Pacific Pintail, left the Channel port of Cherbourg escorted by four French naval vessels and six rubber dinghies carrying commandos.

Environmental groups have vowed to shadow the Pacific Pintail on its trip, and they tried to prevent it from entering Cherbourg to pick up the nuclear fuel. A navy spokesman said 20 protesters were intercepted as they sailed three rubber dinghies toward the Pacific Pintail but there was no violence.

Japan sends its spent fuel to Europe for reprocessing into fuel-grade plutonium that is returned to Japan. (Reuters)

Disabled Win Ramps at Opera Ball

VIENNA — A disabled member of Austria's Parliament campaigning to attend Vienna's Opera Ball in her wheelchair said on Thursday she had won a pledge from organizers to install special access ramps.

But her victory came too late for her to be on the dance floor at this year's ball, held Thursday evening. Deputy Theresa Haidmayr said she would watch the dancing from an opera box this year and looked forward to being on dance floor level at the 1996 ball.

Ms. Haidmayr raised a protest earlier this week when organizers told her she could not take up the dance floor place she had reserved because wheelchairs were not permitted. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Friday:

BRUSSELS: Meeting of the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries on the information superhighway begins, attended by 45 major business leaders and the telecommunications and industry ministers of the G-7.

BRUSSELS: Vice President Sud Thabo Mbeki of South Africa pays an official visit to the European Parliament.

BRUSSELS: President Jacques Santer of the European Commission meets Vice President Jean-François Rischard of the World Bank.

BRUSSELS: Visit of Foreign Minister Zoran Thaler of Slovenia to discuss negotiations on an association agreement with the European Union.

MEXICO CITY: Alain Lamassoure, French European affairs minister, visits Mexico as the EU seeks to negotiate economic and political partnerships. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.



Moscow's mayor, Yuri Luzhkov, outlining plans to rebuild Red Square to President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin on Thursday. The three met after a wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Yeltsin Vows to Oversee Army Reform

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — With his army bogged down in Chechnya and his popularity ratings wallowing at record lows, President Boris N. Yeltsin said Thursday that he would take personal charge of revamping the military.

"We have to be tough and firm so military people believe that there will be reforms," he said. "As president and commander-in-chief, I am prepared personally to control the course of the reforms."

Yet, even as Mr. Yeltsin tried to project an image of leadership and resolve at a wreath-laying ceremony for Defenders of the Fatherland Day, there were new reminders of the damage that has been done to his government and personal prestige by the war in Chechnya.

In a new poll by the All-Russia Public Opinion Research Center, more than half the respondents said they wanted Mr. Yeltsin to resign immediately, while two-thirds said that he should not run for reelection next year. Just 9 percent approve

of the way he is handling his job, a figure in line with other recent public opinion surveys.

More than twice as many respondents blame Mr. Yeltsin for the bloodshed in Chechnya as blame the separatist Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, who has been demonized by official Russian propaganda.

The results of the poll of more than 1,500 urban residents across Russia were published on Thursday in the liberal newspaper Segodnya.

Mr. Yeltsin's defense minister, Pavel S. Grachev, who has been tireless in his search for a scapegoat for the Chechen morass, settled Thursday on the mothers of Russian soldiers.

In remarks to veterans, he said mothers who have tried to extract their soldier sons from harm's way in Chechnya had caused 400 of them to "disappear without a trace."

He did not explain how the mothers had caused this to occur, beyond saying: "Some of them have simply been taken prisoner, some have been killed. This is

what the thoughtlessness and rashness of the so-called mothers' movement has produced. We want to have their husbands explain how they allowed this to happen."

General Grachev also repeated his conviction that the Chechen campaign has been a success. He said that considering the scale of the fighting, casualties, which are thought to include tens of thousands of civilians and soldiers, were not great "from a military point of view."

He added that negative coverage of the war is the result of news organizations having been "bought." He declined to be specific.

Marking the Defenders of the Fatherland holiday, which in the Soviet era was known as Army Day, Mr. Yeltsin stressed the need to help the army overcome the elaborate problems that the Chechen campaign has laid bare.

General Grachev and other top military officers have complained loudly that the government is not sufficiently financing the armed forces and endangering the country's security.

Rival Leftist Party Takes On Jospin in French Campaign

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The lightning ascent of the Socialist Party contender, Lionel Jospin, in the French presidential election campaign hit its first major obstacle Thursday with the announcement that a rival leftist candidate also will enter the campaign.

Jean-François Hory, the president of the Left Radical Movement, calling Mr. Jospin old-fashioned and dogmatic, said he would run as "the candidate of the modern left."

Mr. Hory, 45, a member of the European Parliament, stands little chance of winning a substantial proportion of the vote, but his candidacy could weaken Mr. Jospin's chances by dividing the left.

The Left Radical Movement is better known as the party of the Socialist maverick Bernard Tapie, whose bankruptcy makes him ineligible to run.

Mr. Jospin, 57, a former minister of education, was elected by party members to the Socialist leadership this month. He has steadily risen in public opinion polls to rival the two main candidates on the right, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, 65, and the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, 62.

Mr. Balladur has been hurt by corruption allegations surrounding his government, including affairs that led to the

resignation of three ministers, and a wiretapping scandal that has blown up in the face of Interior Minister Charles Pasqua. That scandal is widely seen as a bungled attempt to put pressure on a judge investigating kickbacks on public housing contracts and possible illegal financing of the Rally for the Republic party, to which Mr. Balladur, Mr. Pasqua and Mr. Chirac belong.

The Socialists were badly defeated in the elections for the European Parliament in 1993 largely because the Left Radical Movement, bolstered by its association with Mr. Tapie, then a millionaire businessman and soccer team owner, managed to win 12.5 percent of the vote.

With Mr. Tapie out of the running, a spokesman for Mr. Jospin said the consequences of Mr. Hory's bid "will not be enormous, because there is a dynamic behind Mr. Jospin's candidacy that is getting stronger every day."

■ Poll Shows a 3-Way Tie

The three leading presidential contenders are neck-and-neck for the first of the two rounds of the ballot, an opinion poll said Thursday, Agence France-Presse reported.

The IPSOS poll showed Mr. Balladur, Mr. Chirac and Mr. Jospin all polling 22 percent of the vote in the April 23 round, with Mr. Balladur emerging as the winner in the May 7 runoff.

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Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Russians Shell Chechen Positions Around Grozny

Reuters

ARGUN, Russia — Russian forces shelled rebel positions Thursday to the south, west and east of Chechnya's capital, Grozny, in an attempt to tighten their grip on the separatist region.

Rebels said artillery and helicopter gunships pounded Argun, 15 kilometers (9 miles) east of Grozny.

The Russian troops sent to crush Chechen separatists on Dec. 11 gained control of Grozny earlier this month and were seeking Thursday to consolidate the advantage they gained this week by encircling the capital.

Residents of Goity, 13 kilometers south of Grozny, said the town was shelled Wednesday and Thursday morning.

Shells also hit Alkhan-Yurt, just west of Grozny, on Thursday, and rebel forces said their stronghold in Shali, south of the capital, was shelled overnight.

The Russians, who blocked the last open road into Grozny earlier this week, were pushing slowly into outlying areas.

Although some rebels were still slipping in and out of Grozny, most were manning new defensive lines like those on the western outskirts of Argun.

Thursday was an anniversary for both sides. Russia marked its traditional Army Day, while Chechnya commemorated the anniversary of Stalin's deportation of the entire Chechen nation to Kazakhstan in 1944.

Don't Sink Peace Plan, U.K. Urges Protestants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELFAST — Britain appealed Thursday to Protestants in Northern Ireland to join in talks on the province's future and warned that a refusal could doom the fragile peace.

Protestant politicians, who are determined to keep Northern Ireland linked with Britain, initially rejected a framework for talks released Wednesday by Britain and Ireland after two years of negotiations.

Michael Ancram, a junior

minister in Britain's Northern Ireland Office, said suggestions that Britain was giving in to the Irish Republican Army were "a very dangerous misinterpretation of what we're trying to do."

"Unless we actually can come to a political accommodation which is acceptable across the broad spectrum of the community in Northern Ireland," he said in a television interview, "then we are never going to be able to underpin peace."

"What peace cannot survive

would be a political vacuum, a political stalemate, and I hope we will not see that," he added.

While other parties and commentators said the framework document should be given a chance, the initial reaction from Protestant Unionist politicians was condemnation.

Ken Maginnis, of the Ulster Unionist Party, said, "If I accepted it, I would be accepting something against the will of the greater number of people in Northern Ireland that would in-

exorably trundle us into a united Ireland."

The framework proposals include a new elected assembly in Northern Ireland with safeguards to ensure that representatives from the Roman Catholic minority would not be ignored, changes in British law and the Irish Constitution to guarantee Northern Ireland's right to choose its destiny, and new bodies to promote cooperation (AP, Reuters)

Kenneth M. Setton, 80, Medieval Historian, Dies

By Wolfgang Saxon
New York Times Service

Dr. Kenneth M. Setton, 80, one of the foremost interpreters of medieval Europe and the Crusades, the papacy and the dawn of the Renaissance, has died in Princeton, New Jersey.

The cause was complications from a stroke he suffered a few weeks ago, according to the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, at which Mr. Setton was a former faculty member. He joined the institute in 1968 as a professor of history and reached emeritus status in 1984.

Mr. Setton, a Princeton resident, had been preparing his latest book for publication, "Venetian and British Reports from Istanbul in the 18th Century."

He spent nearly two decades finishing his four-volume "The Papacy and the Levant, 1204-1571." Other works included "Christian Attitudes Toward the Emperor

in the Fourth Century," "Venice, Austria and the Turks in the 17th Century," and "Western Hostility to Islam."

He was also the editor in chief of a five-volume "History of the Crusades."

Emmanuel Roblès, 80, A French Novelist, Is Dead

PARIS (AP) — Emmanuel Roblès, 80, author of nearly 40 works exploring the human condition and a friend of Albert Camus, has died, his publisher, Seuil, announced Thursday.

He died Wednesday in Boulogne-Billancourt. The cause of death was not immediately known.

Mr. Roblès was perhaps best known for "Montserrat," a play about the Venetian resistance to the Spanish invasion. The work was translated into more than 20 languages and sold in more than 40 countries.

A prolific writer of novels, plays, poetry,

essays and short stories, Mr. Roblès was fascinated with the brotherhood of Mediterranean cultures and the conflict between violence and humanity.

Bob Stinson, 35, who played lead guitar in the 1980s rock band the Replacements, was found dead in his Minneapolis apartment on Saturday. The cause was an overdose of a substance that has not yet been identified, said his mother, Anita Stinson Kurth.

Walter Williams, 76, the husband of Myrtle Evers-Williams, the newly elected leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died Wednesday after a long battle with cancer in Bend, Oregon.

Mary Dwight B. McNair Scott, 87, an emeritus professor of biochemistry at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine, died earlier this month in Philadelphia from a heart attack, her family reported from Bern.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Up to Northern Ireland

The governments of Ireland and Britain have taken a bold step toward peace in Northern Ireland. They released a joint document outlining a framework for resolving the bloody conflict of the last 25 years. The framework is not binding but is merely a set of suggestions that any party to further discussions can accept or reject. As a road map for the next steps toward peace, it is reasonable and fair to all sides. The document's main purpose is to initiate a democratic process for deciding the fate of Northern Ireland. It recognizes that both Unionists and republicans will have to make difficult compromises. It proposes steps to guarantee that no change will come about without the consent of the majority in Northern Ireland. At the same time it would amend the Irish constitution to forgo its historical claim to the six northern counties. So far, Irish republican leaders have been more receptive to the new framework than have Protestant leaders—even though it represents huge compromises for Ireland and for Republicans. In contrast, the Reverend Ian Paisley, head of the Democratic Unionist Party, de-

clared the document a nightmare. This is not surprising; Mr. Paisley, who represents the most extreme wing of Protestant Unionism, has built his political career on intransigence. James Moynihan, whose Ulster Unionist Party is the biggest Protestant body, was less withering but still highly wary. The British government has wisely decided to print 600,000 copies of the document so that citizens of Northern Ireland can see for themselves what it contains, rather than being swayed by the characterizations of their political leaders. Extremist leaders in Northern Ireland, unless they learn to change quickly, may soon find themselves obsolete. If they refuse even to discuss measures that would allow all citizens an equal voice in their future, they will paint themselves—quite accurately—as demagogues.

This document represents a rare chance to let go of old hatreds. All over the world, from Cambodia to El Salvador to the Middle East, old enemies are struggling in this direction. The citizens of Northern Ireland deserve no less.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CIA Spying in France?

In an odd way, the espionage contretemps between the United States and France that roared into view on Wednesday may be a sign of progress for the CIA. If the French accounts are correct, at least the agency was spying on something that matters, specifically French efforts in 1993 to block an international trade agreement and to thwart the marketing of American movies and television shows in France. At a time when U.S. national security is increasingly defined by economic interests, it is reassuring to see the lumbering intelligence apparatus in Washington turning away from the obsolete work of monitoring Russian military forces.

But the methods reportedly involved, including efforts to bribe French officials, were wrong. While it was clearly acceptable during the Cold War to pay Soviet informants for secret information about Moscow's nuclear forces, it is not appropriate to bribe French officials for political or economic information.

No one should be shocked to discover that the CIA may have been spying on an ally. Even in the bleakest days of the Cold War, Washington collected information about political developments in NATO countries. There was always suspicion between Washington and Paris, rooted in Charles de Gaulle's nettlesome independence. The French government was charged two years ago when it was disclosed

that Paris had targeted 21 U.S. aerospace companies for industrial espionage.

Now it is Washington's turn to dance and dodge. The daily *Le Monde*, which broke the story, reported that five Americans, including the CIA station chief in Paris, had offered bribes to French officials to obtain information about the French position at the trade talks and the government's resistance to the import of American movies and television shows. Until the last minute, France threatened to scuttle the GATT agreement by refusing to reduce subsidies for French farmers.

It was undoubtedly not a coincidence that this story happened to become public just as Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's presidential campaign was in danger of being derailed by disclosure of a questionable wiretapping operation authorized by Interior Minister Charles Pasqua. Nothing changes the subject faster than a juicy espionage case, especially one involving Americans.

How much financial and industrial espionage is appropriate for the CIA, and how the information should be used, are serious questions that the Clinton administration and Congress need to explore as part of their review of U.S. intelligence operations. The CIA owes Congress a full accounting of this mission, if the French accusations are true.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rethink Farm Subsidies

Perhaps the Clinton administration's Agriculture Department ought to spend a little time reading what the Clinton administration's Council of Economic Advisors had to say about farm subsidies.

President Bill Clinton has decided not to take on the farm program this year, a position consistent with a budget that takes a standstill attitude toward the deficit. Oh, yes, the administration wants farm subsidies to come down, but its small cuts are proposed only in 1998 and after—which is to say, after the next election. Senator Richard Lugar, Republican of Indiana, is taking a more courageous path. He has proposed a \$15 billion cut in agriculture programs over five years, a 30 percent reduction. This makes many of Mr. Lugar's fellow Republicans unhappy and also drew fire from the administration. "I think that is a faster glide path than we would propose," said Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Rumsfeld, "and I think it is faster than would be safe for the American economy."

Mr. Rumsfeld's view would seem to fly in the face of what the president's economic advisers said in their annual report released this month. It included a devastating analysis of existing farm programs. Noting that "farmers must be given appropriate market signals so that their decisions will help maximize aggregate economic welfare," the report concludes that farm programs often have almost exactly the opposite result. "Unfortunately," the report to the president says, "some government farm programs impede market processes and efficient choices." Even government programs that do not involve taxpayer subsidies, the report says, "reduce economic efficiency." For example, "in markets for sugar, peanuts and tobacco... prices are supported by cartel-like supply restrictions that are enforced by the federal government." The sugar and peanut programs "impose marketing restrictions in ways that inhibit shifts of production from more costly to less costly producers."

The indictment goes on. "By encourag-

ing overinvestment and overproduction in agriculture," the report says, "the programs affect the allocation of resources in the economy and thereby reduce overall productivity." And "by raising agricultural land values, crop subsidies may raise the financial barriers to entry into farming." The program may even "discourage environmentally beneficial practices" by discouraging rotations into crops not covered by subsidies or price supports.

All in all, an excellent case for revamping the farm program, something Mr. Lugar is battling to do. The senator has it right when he says that his proposals are "fairly strong measures but, I think, fairly modest ones given the enormity of the budget problems we have."

It is a good thing that the president's economists are willing to speak their minds. Too bad that what they are saying on farming is not getting the hearing from him or his Agriculture Department that it deserves. Mr. Lugar, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, might consider calling them up to testify. He might find them to be friendly witnesses.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

An Ally's Unwelcome Attention

France (seeks reparation of) five Americans on charges of spying. This imbroglio may partly reflect the desire of Charles Pasqua, the interior minister, to divert attention from a bugging scandal. The spying concerned trade, and the episode demonstrates the deepening Franco-American animosity over French attempts to keep out Hollywood films. It also shows the extraordinary reorientation of American intelligence priorities after the Cold War. According to [French counterintelligence] America has 80 agents in France, of whom 30 are under cover. Russia, apparently, merits the attention of only 40. How many, we wonder, are there in Britain?

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

All the Talk About European Security Is Mostly Talk

By Max Jakobson

HELSINKI—The debate on European security has been brought down to the level of grass-roots realism by a recent survey of German opinion. According to a report in the *International Herald Tribune* on Feb. 8, only one in four respondents said German troops should help Poland if Russia were to attack it, but nearly 60 percent said they supported bringing Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic into NATO.

The contradiction between the two responses is a symptom of the schizophren-

The brutal assault on Grozny is above all a reminder of the way Russia has traditionally behaved toward small nations.

ic attitude to security issues prevalent in all Western countries. People tend to look upon international organizations like NATO, the United Nations or the European Union as autonomous bodies separate from their members.

Germans who favor NATO membership for Poland while refusing to support the use of German troops to defend it are saying, in effect, that Poland should be helped, but let others do it. However, if relatively few Germans are ready to join in the defense of their neighbors, the fact is that the British or the French or the Span-

iards are unlikely to step into the breach.

The confusion is compounded by the ambiguity in official attitudes on Russia. Is Russia a partner for peace or a potential aggressor? Western governments evade the issue by explaining that NATO membership for Central European countries is meant to promote stability. But if one asks a Pole or a Czech, he will say NATO is needed for defense against Russia.

This gap in perceptions has been widened by the war in Chechnya. It has sharpened the security concerns of Russia's neighbors, but the official Western view is that, while "the excessive force" used by the Russian army is deplored, the war is an internal affair—a human rights issue.

President Bill Clinton's State of the Union speech was revealing. "Not a single Russian missile is pointed at the children of America," he said, and went on to promise that the United States and Russia were on their way to destroying the missiles and the bombers that carry nuclear warheads. That was all on Russia—not one word about Chechnya.

In other words, Russia is important because it has the capacity to hit targets on the American continent, but as the threat of a nuclear attack recedes, the importance of Russia for the national security of the United States diminishes. What the Russian army is doing in its

southern backyard does not merit a mention in the president's speech.

The Russian writer Vasilii Aksyonov, who now lives in Washington, has gone a step further. In a recent article in *Le Monde*, he draws a parallel between the Russian action in Chechnya and the 1989 American operation in Panama. By stemming the Islamic tide along the southern rim of the former Soviet Union, Russia thus joins the West in a global war against international terrorism and crime.

A similar view has been put forward by Jack Matlock, who was U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1987 to 1991. In a detailed article in the Feb. 16 issue of *The New York Review of Books*, Mr. Matlock says that President Boris Yeltsin had "the obligation to quell an illegal seizure of power within his country" in order to remove Dzhokar Dudayev, "hoodlums from control of Grozny," which had become a major hub of arms and drug trafficking. This was almost word for word what Mr. Yeltsin said in a speech last Friday.

There is another view of the Chechens that deserves attention. In his massive record of the Soviet gulag, Alexander Solzhenitsyn singles out the Chechens as the only people who in the camps totally refused to succumb to "the psychology of submission." It seems that Mr. Yeltsin and his advisers have not read Mr. Solzhenitsyn's book. The writer himself has been strangely silent throughout the war.

In the eyes of people living closer to

the scene, the resistance put up by the Chechens has given the war a significance that transcends the legal justification for the Russian action. It cannot be dismissed as a police raid against robbers and smugglers.

The brutal assault on Grozny is above all a reminder of the way Russia has traditionally behaved toward small nations. That the Russian army has performed poorly is not much of a consolation. Indeed, to someone who, like myself, has been at the receiving end of a Russian offensive, the reports from Chechnya sound depressingly familiar. The Russian army has always relied on brute force and an inexhaustible supply of manpower, rather than on tactical finesse, to achieve its goals.

The war in Chechnya is likely to fade from Western television screens. The process of designing what is grandly called a European security architecture will continue according to its institutional calendar. For NATO, 1995 is a year of study. For the European Union, 1996 will be the beginning of talks on a common foreign and security policy. It will also be a year of presidential elections first in Russia and then in the United States.

European security is being developed like a product designed to please the manufacturer rather than the market. But life has the inconvenient habit of refusing to stand still while politicians deliberate.

International Herald Tribune.

America Is Grumpy With the World, and Now It's Campaign Mode

By Flora Lewis

TULSA, Oklahoma—The change in American attitudes, reflected in last year's congressional elections and the new legislative program, has gone much further than people in other countries realize. The main target for discontent is domestic affairs, but there is something of the same irritation and impatient antagonism that Americans express at their own government in their views about the rest of the world.

In Paris just before I left for a conference at the University of Tulsa, French students doing research on American policy asked me if the United States had decided it no longer wanted to dominate and would therefore withdraw. Of course, Americans have never seen things that way. They felt they were generously supporting and protecting others who shared their goals.

Like the Russians, they perceived that they gave much more than they got from allies and dependents. Unlike the Russians, they did, and to mutual benefit.

But now there is less talk of leadership and partnership, and a good deal more about "national interest." That is true in many countries. The difference is that national interest is more narrowly defined, with heavy emphasis on direct economic gain.

This is not a reversion to the adamant isolationism that followed World War I. Americans don't think they can quit the world, nor do they ignore it. But they find it hard to understand, perverse in its demands on them.

To the extent that the debate spreads out from the halls of power in Washington, it is often ill-informed. Politicians and editors now seem convinced that there isn't much interest in foreign affairs, and provide only scanty, if dramatic, information. Americans tend to know less about other countries than others know about the United States.

But my impression is that this is a supply, not a demand, problem. Many questions are asked.

Foreigners are welcomed. Immigration during the last generation, although resented in some areas, has added to the immense diversity of American society and you see it on the streets, in the shops and restaurants. What is diminishing is a sense of how to deal with the places these people left behind, and a conviction that it's worth the effort.

The turn against government includes not only doubts about government's competence to deal with internal problems but also how it handles foreign relations.

The conservatives dominating the scene don't think much of multilateralism. They seem to think even less of the United Nations

now that it is no longer organized in anti-American blocs.

There are, of course, two kinds of conservatives now, potentially in conflict. The traditional ones believe, as President Calvin Coolidge once said, that "the chief business of the American people is business," and they want to be left to get on with it. They want less taxes, less regulation, less bureaucracy, less spending on social welfare, and stronger government only to lock up criminals.

The more radical want a kind of social counterrevolution, to outlaw abortion, restore "family values" (an effort that seems to include patriarchal authority), introduce prayer in public schools.

When a Democracy Is in the Business of Monkeyshines

By William Pfaff

PARIS—At midday on the day that France revealed its demand that the United States repatriate five supposed spies, I was walking down the Avenue du Président Wilson in Paris, which is near the Place des États-Unis, where Woodrow Wilson lived during the peace conference after World War I.

I passed a group of people in conversation, one of whom was wearing an American Legion cap. Then I noticed that a half-dozen wreaths had been placed at the base of the great equestrian statue of George Washington in the center of the Avenue Wilson, and I realized, of course, that the day was Feb. 22, Washington's birthday.

The tumultuous intimacy between the United States and France (America's "oldest ally") has taken another unpleasant turn, the consequence of a commercial competition between the two countries which has greatly intensified since the end of the Cold War. France now is the most important rival to the United States in military-related high-techno-

logy exports, as well as in commercial aviation and aerospace.

It is also the inspiration and leader of the European Union's resistance to certain American trade demands. The French last year "won" Europe's GATT negotiations with the United States by limiting American access to European audiovisual and agricultural markets.

Economic and industrial espionage by the two countries is nothing new, but until now has usually been handled discreetly. This affair was leaked to the press because of internal French political considerations.

There is a presidential campaign going on, and the leading candidate, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, has suffered a sudden drop in favor in the last few days, in part because of his own and his interior minister's responsibility for an alleged telephone tap, in an affair of alleged political corruption and kickbacks implicating political allies of the two men.

Seeking the departure of five

This "religious right" has something in common with fundamentalists in other parts of the world, a nostalgia for a mythical pure and innocent past. But they are a reminder that the separation of church and state was never against religion. Unlike France, where the lay state was established to protect the republic against the power of the church, in America it was to protect the variety of churches against the power of the state.

Democrats battered by the Republican sweep take optimism from the chance that these two Republican currents will split and clash, or that extremists will drive them so far that there will be a popular backlash.

In any case, the 1996 fight for the White House has begun in

earnest. The United States is now in campaign mode, and that is likely to bring friction in foreign affairs which will be measured by domestic political impact, not just policy. A clash may come sooner than supposed.

Two looming issues are the European push to lift the embargo on Iraq, which the United States opposes, and the congressional push to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia, which Europe opposes. Disagreements are likely to be honed more sharply, compromise harder to reach.

There will be more headaches and less leeway for diplomats. If Americans are pushed too hard, withdrawal could become a self-fulfilling prophecy.

© Flora Lewis.

Some Will Sail to Monetary Union

By Roy Denman

BRUSSELS—The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, made a speech on Feb. 9 which sought to end the controversy in the ruling Conservative Party on economic and monetary union. Instead he restated it. The policy of John Major's government on Europe now recalls Lewis Carroll's account of "The Hunting of the Snark."

But the principle failing occurred in the sailing. And the *Belmont*, perplexed and distressed,

Said he had hoped, at least, when the wind blew due East, That the ship would not travel due West!

But other members of the European Union also have problems. The Germans are reluctant to give up the Deutsche mark. In France, voices are raised against federalism. The Italians are cross at the prospect of being excluded from an inner group. Does this mean that a move to European Monetary Union, the next major stage in the integration of Europe, can be written off?

It need not be. For certain points are already clear about the way the Union is going to evolve over the next few years.

• An economic and monetary union in some part of Europe is now inevitable. Fifteen fluctuating currencies in a occupying a land area one-third the size of the United States are an increasing absurdity. In a market which trade and travel have rendered one, fluctuating currencies are a tax on money

and jobs. Every time a citizen or a transaction crosses a frontier, someone is fleeced by the banks. And uncertainty about future risks hinders investment and job creation.

• Not all member states will be able to move to monetary union at the same time. Some will not have strong enough currencies. Others will not be prepared to concede the loss of sovereignty involved.

• Locked exchange rates or a single currency mean a major pooling of sovereignty, the biggest step to a closer union since the Treaty of Rome was signed nearly 40 years ago. Those who join will have to give up separate national economic policies. This does not mean that participating governments will have no influence, but like trade ministers, they will not be able to diverge from the common policy they jointly agree upon.

What are the problems this raises? First, practicality. The likely inner core of Germany, France, Benelux and Austria should give Germany no worries about the Deutsche mark. As for France, Edouard Balladur has made it plain that if he is elected president he will press ahead with Germany for EMU. France will not want to be left out.

The big problems are institutional. A common economic policy needs a political structure. Will this mean a standing ministerial council in Brussels? This could be seen as the beginning of a federation, which might usefully pool defense and

foreign policies as well as economic policy. The European Commission cannot constitutionally act only for some member states, so this might mean a new treaty and new institutions, an inner federation surrounded by a free trade area.

These are huge questions. The preparatory study group for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference starts up this June. There is not much time. These fundamental questions need to be tackled soon, since there is at least a chance of monetary union starting as early as 1997.

The difficulty is that those countries opposed to EMU will not want it discussed. Indeed, John Major's government has got itself into such a tangle domestically that it will not just have to disagree with any proposals for closer union but denounce them with the fervor of an Old Testament prophet. This atmosphere will not exactly further constructive discussion. The remedy is simple. After the French election and before the end of the French EU presidency at the end of June, France could invite to a separate meeting all those member states which are prepared to agree in principle to join a monetary union (not necessarily now) to discuss the political framework that would best accompany it.

If any member state or states do not desire to follow this course, their wishes should be respected. But nothing should be allowed to hinder those member states which wish to move to the ever closer union specified in the Treaty of Rome.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Strongest Man

CHICAGO—George S. Spriggs, a mechanic for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is one of the strongest men in the world. Unaided he moved for several feet up a slight incline of track a freight car which, with its contents, weighed 55,000 lb. This is thought to be the world's record.

1920: Dry Diplomats

WASHINGTON—Foreign diplomats in Washington have decided to conform to national prohibition and not to exercise the privilege of importing wines and liquors under the diplomatic immunity. It was said that the decision was intended as a courtesy to the laws of the United States, but it was hinted that diplomatic officers were finding it expensive to meet requests of their friends who seek to make

oases of the embassies. The younger diplomats particularly are finding it difficult to resist the pleas of beautiful women begging for bottles of gin with which to mix cocktails.

1945: 'Third World War'

LONDON—Dr. Josef Goebbels turned the crystal ball in his heavy propaganda hand today (Feb. 23) and saw Germany defeated. In the weekly newspaper "Das Reich," the Minister of Propaganda wrote there will be "a third world war" in 1948, when Russia would attack Britain—in occupied Germany—and afterwards the United States. Dr. Goebbels' radio, quoted by the German press, forecast President Roosevelt defeated at the next presidential election by Republican isolationists who would immediately withdraw American troops from Europe.

1945: 'Third World War'

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

International Herald Tribune

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 Mgr. Dir. Asia: R. D. Krompholtz, 50 Chancery Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: (852) 2523.1100. Fax: (852) 2523.1191
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OPINION/LETTERS

Things to Do While the Economic News Is Still Cheery

By James K. Glassman

WASHINGTON — "The performance of the U.S. economy in 1994, was, in a word, outstanding. The economy has not enjoyed such a healthy expansion of strong growth and modest inflation in more than a generation."

President Bill Clinton had reason to brag in the annual economic report he submitted to Congress last week. But he — and the rest of us — should enjoy it while we can because it just won't last. Things will get worse, perhaps much worse.

Sorry to be so pessimistic, but I've been examining the numbers. Like Aesop's ant, we Americans should be taking advantage of the wonderful present to prepare for the gloomy future. Take a closer look.

Defense: The United States is currently spending only about 4 percent of gross domestic product on defense. That figure is the lowest in half a century, and it is the main reason the budget deficit has declined three

years in a row. The Clinton administration crowds about reducing the government payroll, but of the 156,000 civilian jobs being cut from 1993 to 1996, some 83 percent are in defense.

The question is, how long can this go on? Military buildups come in cycles. America disarmed after World War II, then rearmament for Korea; it disarmed again in the mid-60s and rearmament for Vietnam; it disarmed once more in the 1970s, then rearmament in the 1980s.

Now the country is the bottom of the cycle, spending just 16 percent of the federal budget on defense, compared with 30 percent in the early 1960s. No one knows where the next threat is coming from, but it's a good bet that the fall of communism won't end the need to spend lots of money on national security — just as the fall of fascism in 1945 didn't.

Interest rates: Mortgage rates

rose in 1994, but they're still lower than in any year between 1973 and 1992. If history is a guide, higher rates are inevitable, and they'll price many more Americans out of the home-buying market.

Other rates will surely rise as well. For example, the president's experts base their budget projections on the rosy scenario that the rate on three-month Treasury bills will be 5.5 percent and the rate on 10-year Treasury notes will be 7.0 percent. But in the 1980s, rates were never that low in any year. In 1982, the average T-bill rate was 14 percent.

The federal debt is now so high that, if interest rates are just 1 point higher than the White House projects between 1996 and the year 2000, the total deficit will rise by \$142 billion.

The stock market: During the past three years, Americans have poured \$300 billion into stock mutual funds, and, despite a flat performance in 1994, the market has risen an average of 8 percent annually over that time.

Investors have been relatively content — and no wonder. Stocks have enjoyed their lowest volatility in a century. The difference between the high point and the low in each of the past three years "has been around 10 percent versus an average of about 25 percent," said Richard T. McCabe, chief market analyst for Merrill Lynch & Co.

Mr. McCabe believes the

calm can't last. With increased volatility could come panic — especially among new investors who aren't used to sharp changes in stock prices. Are mutual funds companies ready for an avalanche of redemptions? Don't count on it.

Entitlements: The Kerrey-Danforth Commission's report on entitlements was largely ignored when it was issued last December, but it contains some frightening statistics that show that we're reaching the high-water mark for Social Security and Medicare. From here on, it's all downhill.

This year, for example, there are about five American workers supporting each retiree. By the year 2030, there will be fewer than three. The Social Security trust fund is now running a fat surplus (which, of course, gets borrowed to help pay for part of the federal deficit). The annual surpluses are narrowing and will disappear entirely within 20 years. Then, by the year 2029, all of the money that has been built up in the fund will be exhausted. If higher taxes are out, much lower Social Security benefits are a certainty.

Crime: Last week, four experts gave chilling testimony on crime before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Their message: "The violent crime rate has been dropping, but just wait."

Their predictions were based on simple arithmetic. Most crimes are committed by young people, and the population within crime-prone age groups has been dropping. But

it's now bottoming out and will soon start rising.

For example, more than half of all Americans arrested for murder or robbery fall within a single, small age group: 16 to 24 years old. But the population within that cohort has fallen by an incredible 20 percent over the past 15 years. During the next 15 years, the Census Bureau expects it will increase by about 12 percent. That is a huge demographic change — and it could be a bloody and expensive one, for both governments and individuals.

"I don't see any good indicators for the future," said Patrick Fagan of the Heritage Foundation, one of the four who testified. "We've got too many violent teens in the pipeline for the next 15 to 18 years."

In an interview, Mr. Fagan also reminded me that the proportion of children born out of wedlock, now at 31 percent, should cross the 50 percent mark between 2010 and 2015. "Everything looks bad," he said.

And that jolly remark pretty well sums up the economic and social outlook.

But Americans should resist the urge to get back in bed and pull the covers over their heads. There is work to be done, and now is the time to do it — while the economy is still strong. The government has to get its fiscal house in order, and people have to start building their own reserves. If we wait too long, the window of opportunity will be slammed shut.

The Washington Post

Above All, Recalling Their Mates

By Richard Reeves

CANBERRA — On the 53rd anniversary last week of the fall of Singapore to invading Japanese, the Australian government honored the 31,088 Australian men and women taken as prisoners of war during World War II. As the survivors gathered at the war memorial overlooking the city on Feb. 15, police blocked buses carrying Japanese tourists.

They were afraid of what might happen if the old "diggers" saw the children and grandchildren of their guards. Australian memory is

1945 PACIFIC 1995

enshrined in these numbers: 8,712 Aussies were captured by Germans during the war and 8,448 of them came home; 22,376 were captured by the Japanese and 8,031 of them died in captivity — the greatest number of them from starvation and exhaustion building the Burma-Thailand railroad. More than a third of Australians, according to polls, believe Japan is still a military threat to their freedom. More than 40 percent believe the Japanese have secret stores of nuclear arms. War and remembrance.

But there are different kinds of statistics now. Japan is Australia's principle trading partner — one-quarter of its exports go to Tokyo — and Australian companies have a \$3.1 billion trade surplus with their Japanese customers. So there is an uncomfortable clash between the business of 1995 and the brutality of 1942. As in the United States, Australia does its commercial best to sanitize the events of 50 years ago. The Feb. 15 ceremonies were the first official tribute to the World War II POWs. The Canberra Times lead story that day referred to "the enemy," avoiding mention of Japan. But the old men remembered; mainly they remembered their "mates," the Aussies who died in Japanese camps. The ceremony went on despite quiet Japanese protests and the complaints of the Japanese ambassador that he was not invited.

(A few years ago in Paris at the premiere of "The Last Emperor," a very anti-Japanese film, I found myself seated next to the Japanese ambassador to France. We chatted, but he made no concession that the events depicted on the screen, the invasion of Manchuria, had anything to do with him or his country. They don't acknowledge, they don't apologize, which is why so many Australians still hate them, trade or no trade.)

The ceremonies on a crystal late summer day (in the Southern Hemisphere) were among the most impressive I have ever seen. The Aussies, I guess, learned from the British. Prime Minister Paul Keating was uncommonly eloquent, leaving men in tears, not all of them Australian, saying:

"Perhaps we should bring two messages to this commemoration. One is the message of faith and courage — the love of freedom and fairness, pragmatism, resourcefulness and perseverance and, above all, the love of this place. The love of Australia... those indefinable bonds between them we call 'mateship.'"

One of the survivors, Arthur Wright, said: "No man on the Burma line was allowed to die alone. Always he had a mate by his side. You never let a bloke just die."

And Mr. Keating ended with his second message: "We should never forget the evil that was done in these prison camps. The outrage that we feel about what was done on the Burma-Thailand railway... should never fade. Our children must know these things... But, too, we must also heal. We owe it to our children that they are not obliged to live in a world poisoned by old hatreds."

It was another example to me of the power of experienced and shared history. Will their children remember? I don't know, and obviously the Australians do not either. The day after the ceremony, the Ministry of Veterans Affairs offered \$20,000 to any playwright who could "help Generation Xers understand what it was like in the Depression and war."

Universal Press Syndicate

"We don't want to waste money on anything as impractical as public service or crime prevention."



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Global Economic Policy

Regarding "The G-7 Is Becoming a Cold War Relic" (Thinking Ahead, Feb. 21) by Reginald Dale:

The writer is quite correct to highlight the shortcomings of the Group of Seven — a group representing just 12 percent of the world's people, which attempts to provide leadership on global economic issues. However, it is inconsistent to dismiss our proposal for an Economic Security Council while supporting the idea of an expanded and more representative G-7-style group proposed by Peter Sutherland of the World Trade Organization.

Given the lack of collusion, there is a quite remarkable match between Mr. Sutherland's concern about a "structural deficit" in terms of making and implementing global economic policy and the ideas put forward by the Commission on Global Governance.

The commission's proposal is for a global forum (at the finance minister and heads of government level) that can provide leadership in economic, social and environmental fields. It would comprise the major economies, including Russia and China, plus representation from important regional groupings. There should be no major new bureaucratic apparatus, and it would work closely with the Bretton Woods institutions, not in opposition to them.

Mr. Dale misleads when he suggests that this is a scheme for the world economy to be put under some kind of UN supervision. As proposed, an Economic Security Council would be a deliberative rather than executive body. But, because of its standing, it would be a place like the UN Security Council where states (including the United States) decide they can achieve more by working together than acting separately.

STEFAN NOREEN,
Director, Commission on
Global Governance,
Geneva.

The writer replies: The big difference is that the commission

wants the United Nations involved and Mr. Sutherland does not. Mr. Noreen appears unaware of the enormous political significance, particularly in the United States, of this distinction.

Warnings on Mexico

Robert Kuttner has long been a critic of free trade, so it is not surprising that, in the midst of the peso crisis, he again attacks The North American Free Trade Agreement ("Leave NAFTA's Cheerleaders Down in Their Hole Without a Ladder" Opinion, Jan. 21, 1995). He is wrong to suggest, however, that we exaggerated the gains and dismissed the risks of the pact. In fact, our analysis detailed many of the problems that have now beset the Mexican economy.

Our estimates of the economic effects of NAFTA, spelled out in our 1992 book "North American Free Trade," were conditioned on the continuation of the Mexican reform program, including fiscal and monetary restraint. We regarded NAFTA as only one component of a broader reform process needed to attract substantial capital inflows. While this assumption was admittedly optimistic, we cautioned that our estimates were designed to portray the outer bound of potential economic effects.

Furthermore, we warned in February 1993 about "a major cloud... over Mexican skies" due to the burgeoning Mexican current account deficit and the growing danger of peso overvaluation. We argued that the achievement of the trade gains forecast by our study (and cited by Mr. Kuttner) depended on Mexico constraining its current account deficit to about 3 percent of GDP. In the event, Mexico's deficit in 1994 was about 8 percent of GDP.

In addition, recognizing that countries must adapt to changing circumstances in world markets, we recommended in our February 1993 study "NAFTA: An Assessment" that "when new fiscal, monetary, or exchange rate policies are adopted in one of the partner countries, the others should be consulted in advance." At a minimum, we added, "these meetings could help avert the tendency... to blame NAFTA for all plant closings, labor dislocation and other bad economic tidings."

In short, we not only drew attention to the macroeconomic pitfalls that could and did beset Mexico, but also accurately predicted the sort of misinformation analysis now emanating from Mr. Kuttner and others.

GARY CLYDE HUFBAUER,
JEFFREY J. SCHOTT,
Institute for International
Economics, Washington.

Corrections

In "A Message of Thanks to Japan's Many Friends" (Opinion, Feb. 8), by Foreign Minister Yohsei Kono, the introductory sentence should read: The great earthquake that struck Japan in the early hours of Jan. 17 was the worst natural disaster Japan has experienced in 70 years.

In "The French Campaign Could Yet Be a Race" (Opinion, Feb. 11), by William Pfaff, the two-round presidential election is said to take place on consecutive weekends. The correct dates are April 23 and May 7.



Some of the earliest attempts to communicate abstract ideas can be found at the Lascaux caves in the Dordogne region of France.

20,000 years ago we

were on the cutting

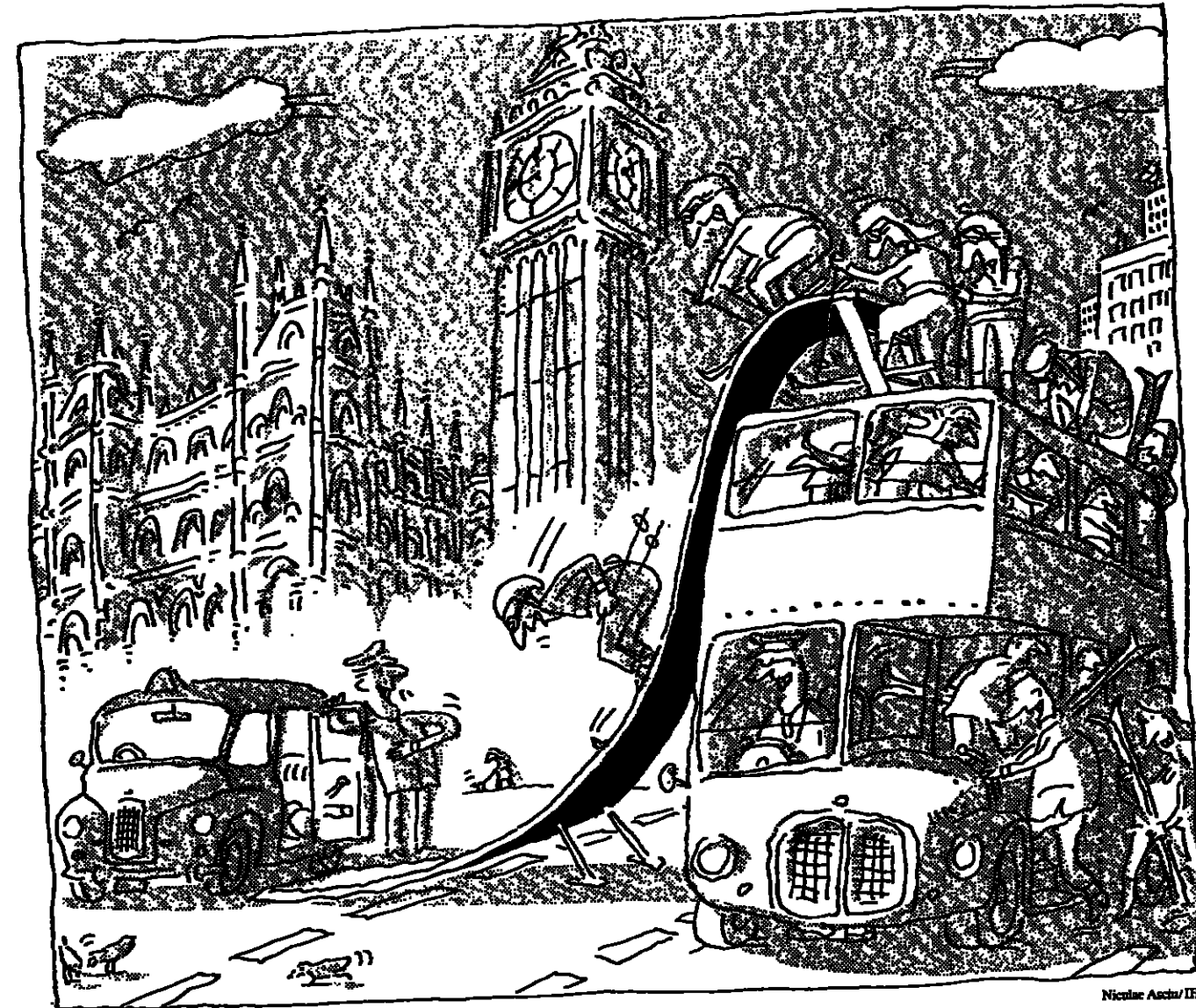
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technology. And we've

been there ever since.



 France Telecom



Seeking Powder in Beckton Alps

By Susan Keselenko Coll

LONDON — There are at least two good reasons for the existence of a ski slope in the London Docklands. One is to give out-of-shape skiers a place to brush up on their parallel turns before heading off to Switzerland.

The second is apparently that no one could think of a better use for the 200-meter-high (656-foot) slag heap that was the former home to Beckton Gas Light & Coke Co.

These days, they call it "Beckton Alps." And that white stuff on the hill is called Dendix, a nylon matting material that looks like toothbrush bristles and is the English answer to snow.

Beckton Alps is one of about 90 "dry" ski slopes in the country, according to David Hearn of the Ski Club of Great Britain, making Britain a world leader in this seemingly peculiar form of recreation. Hearn says that dry-slope skiing provides a good way of practicing, particularly for the average British skier who spends only about two weeks a year on real slopes. Though he concedes that there's "not too much of a curving sensation" on Dendix, Hearn maintains that dry skiing still provides a very similar feel to the real thing, and requires the same physical movements.

On a recent, unseasonably warm morning at Beckton Alps, things were not running smoothly. A cable on the towline was broken, and the underground sprinkler system had failed. The manager, Sergio

Cis, returned from the local convenience store armed with a case of Mr. Sheen furniture polish, which he instructed his staff to use liberally in dousing the bottoms of skis.

Cis, who says he was hired four months ago to help revamp Beckton Alps when it was hailed out of receivership, explained that the otherwise pleasant weather conditions spelled slow going on the slopes. In the absence of rain or a functional sprinkler system, Mr. Sheen provides the only hope.

Born in the Dolomites of northern Italy, Cis knows his snow from his Dendix, and yet he says the skiing is excellent as long as the surface is kept moist. "If it's raining the surface is kept moist," he said, "it's absolutely magic," he said. Which is fortunate, since what London lacks in snowfall is more than made up for in rain.

BECKTON ALPS has several features to help distinguish it from the handful of other slopes just outside the London metropolitan area. First, there is its location, offering a panoramic view of the Thames and the London City Airport, as well as the massive sewage treatment works (with accompanying wafts of scent) and the East Ham Jewish Cemetery.

Then there is its historic belly. One Beckton Alps employee explained that beneath the Dendix lies a meter or so of clay, and under that sits coke and coal waste matter, rubble from the construction of the new British Library, and a steam locomotive that was considered too cumbersome to move. "It was a real eyesore," he added.

More importantly, Beckton Alps has one feature that the rest of the world lacks: the absence of the fence at the bottom. It might be possible to slam directly into Carpet City, located just across the street in the Beckton Retail Park.

That it is relatively steep does not mean that it is correspondingly wide. One slowly snowplowing reporter was enough to bring ski traffic to a standstill, while a dozen or so ski students watched with pity until the path was clear. There is not a lot of room for misadventure. A poorly executed turn will land you in the ski lift, or, alternatively, in a pile of dirt. And it's harder to get up should you crash-land at the bottom; a pole seems to plant less easily in Dendix than it does in snow.

What Beckton Alps may lack in romance, however, is made up for with a solid stab at authenticity. A huge billboard boasts that the slope was used as the backdrop for a recent feature on snowboarding. And the Alpine Bar and Mountain Top Restaurant has all the trappings of an Aspen ski lodge, with earthy wood interior, pictures of robust skiers on the walls and patrons stomping around noisily in ski boots, trailing stray bits of white nylon filament.

You won't find Beckton Alps in the guidebooks, but the slope is open year-round, and skiing in London is about as memorable as it gets.

Susan Keselenko Coll is a free-lance writer living in London.

High Rollers and Eco-Tourists



There are an estimated 150 million red, blue, and robber crabs in the rain forest of Christmas Island.

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

CHRISTMAS ISLAND — Five years ago, passengers alighting from the sole weekly flight linking Christmas Island to the outside world came from Perth, 2,600 kilometers (1,600 miles) away on the Australian mainland.

Today, only two of the seven scheduled flights to the island each week are from Perth. The rest are from Jakarta. They carry an odd mixture of gamblers coming to try their luck in the island's new casino and eco-tourists drawn to a pristine natural world with such unique wildlife that some scientists refer to it as the "Galapagos of the Indian Ocean."

Formed in isolation over tens of millions of years, the 135-square-kilometer (52-square-mile) island has 13 species of land crabs, 18 birds, 14 snails, five lizards, two bats, a shrew and a burrowing blind snake that are indigenous.

Quite a few of them — such as Abbott's booby and the Christmas frigate bird, both sea birds — are not found anywhere else in the world. Both the sea and land birds show little fear of humans, making it possible to see them at very close range.

There are an estimated 150 million red, blue and robber crabs living in the rain forest that covers 75 percent of the island, which is an Australian territory. Each year at the start of the rainy season around November or December, the red crabs migrate to the shoreline in their millions to breed. Some weeks later, they return to the forest followed, after a while, by millions of baby red crabs.

"Christmas Island is a fantastic place for anyone interested in nature," said Graeme Beech, the Australian government's chief conservator. "It's a living laboratory similar to the Galapagos Islands off Ecuador in the Pacific Ocean."

ABOUT 63 percent of the island, including the surrounding reef, is designated a national park. Leanne Hamence, a manager of the Indian Ocean Diving Academy, said that growing numbers of divers and sport fishermen were attracted to the island because of its very clear waters and abundance of fish and coral.

"It's all so untouched and uncommercial that we are starting to get world recognition as an eco-tourism destination," she said.

The gamblers come mainly from Indonesia, Singapore and other countries in



Southeast Asia where gaming is banned or severely restricted. The really high rollers arrive by executive jet and are whisked away from the airport's new mini-terminal in stretch limousines along a road that still has gravel sections but will soon be entirely paved with tarmac.

The change in flight patterns to Christmas Island, 360 kilometers south of Indonesia, and 45 minutes flying time from Jakarta, says something about its shifting economic orientation as well as its geographic location.

Tan Sim Kiat, director of the Christmas Island Tours and Travel agency, arrived from Penang in Malaysia in 1973 to work as a plant operator on the island's phosphate mine, which until a few years ago was the main source of employment and income. He has prospered. He owns a service station and a fleet of 30 rental cars and four-wheel-drive vehicles.

With a resident population of about 2,500, the island has a majority of Chinese, Malays and some Indians. White Australians are in a minority.

"The Asians and Europeans all join together as one big happy family here," said Tan. "It's a very friendly place."

It was not always that way. Discovered by a British explorer on Christmas Day in 1643, the uninhabited island became a settled British colony only in 1888 because its phosphate was wanted as fertilizer. Asians were shipped in as indentured laborers to work in often appalling conditions for very little pay, digging out the phosphate deposits by hand. Hundreds died because of the poor diet and inadequate medical care. Even when the British transferred control of Christmas Island to Australia in 1958, pay and working condi-

tions remained well below those on the Australian mainland.

The phosphate business — just the removal of stockpiles now — still employs about 100 people. But by far the biggest source of work now is the hotel-casino, which has 142 rooms and a staff of nearly 400. Owned largely by Indonesian interests, it is doing so well that another section with about 50 rooms is under construction. Gambling revenue in 1994, the first full year of operation, amounted to about 500 million Australian dollars (\$370 million).

Geoff Taylor, general manager of Christmas Island Resort Pty., the company that runs the hotel-casino, said that although the venture was intended to cater to the gamblers, there was also strong demand from tourists. While there were some clean and comfortable motel rooms available on the island, the hotel-casino provided the first international-standard accommodation.

THE Australian government is spending 132 million Australian dollars in the five years to 1997 to upgrade roads, sewage, water supplies, health care, schools, electricity and town amenities.

Dan Gillespie, the Australian government-appointed administrator of the island, said the local authorities hoped to attract a number of high-quality resort and residential developments, a private hospital and an English and Asian languages training center. Along with eco-tourism, this would help give Christmas Island a solid economic future as a bridge between Asia and mainland Australia, he said.

But as the number of residents and visitors increases, there are concerns that the interests of development and conservation may clash.

"Given our unique natural assets," Beech said, "we have an enormous responsibility to ensure that development and tourism remain sustainable."

THE MOVIE GUIDE

■ Once again, American movie posters are proving too steamy for the French: Lyon has said no to Robert Altman's "Pret-a-Porter." The sequel to that Brando movie might have to be "Last Tango in Peoria."

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Heavyweights

Directed by Steven Brill
U.S.
This scatterbrained family
comedy has the distinction of
being the first Hollywood
film to aim its satirical sights
at a particularly juicy target:
the self-improvement guru
who proliferates on television
infomercials. As Tony Perkins,
a demented fitness fanatic
who takes over a summer
camp for overweight boys,
Ben Stiller gives a hyperkin-
etic performance that is
only a touch or two lower in
spasmodic frenzy than Jim
Carrey during one of his seiz-
ures. The movie's funniest
(and grossest) scene is a boy-
ish junk-food orgy, replete
with fireworks, that leaves
dozens of campers nearly un-
conscious. Their faces caked
with gook, groaning and
belching on a lawn that has
been turned into a garbage
dump. In a movie that exalts
the forbidden charms of
Taco Bell, McDonald's and
Twinkies, the party is the
equivalent of a Fourth of July
celebration.
(Stephen Holden, NYT)

Tokyo Kyodai

Directed by Jun Ichikawa.
Japan.
If the title, "Brothers and Sis-
ters of Tokyo," is redolent of
the great Yasujiro Ozu, this
is intentional, because this new
picture by one of Japan's
most consistently interesting
contemporary directors, is a
true tribute to the late mas-
ter. Though the style is not
Ozu's — no constant sit-
ting-on-tatami shots, no ban
on pans — the world we are
shown is that of Ozu. A
brother and sister, orphaned,
live together in an old Japa-
nese-style house in old down-
town Tokyo. Ozu's red coffee
pot sits on the kotatsu and
she cooks him his tofu every
night, playing wife to his hus-
band. When she finds an out-

side boyfriend, however, he
resents it — and the family
falls apart in the finest Ozu
tradition. At the same time
the film is as much a Jun
Ichikawa original as it is an
Ozu replica. The concerns of
both directors are much the
same: The world they know
is vanishing. This has been
the younger director's theme
for some time (as in the admi-
rable 1993 "To Die in Hospi-
tal") and it was Ozu's for life.
What is also similar is the two
directors' attitudes: question-
ing, accepting, elegiac, deeply
human. And with this new
film Ichikawa shows just how
fine he has become. We have
had lots of Ozu retrospectives
— now Ichikawa deserves his
own. (Donald Richie, IHT)

A Great Day in Harlem

Directed by Jean Bach. U.S.
Anyone with the misconception
that the spirit of a particular
music is not a direct reflec-
tion of the souls of the musici-
ans who created it must see
"A Great Day in Harlem." Jean Bach's small
and very moving documenta-
ry about the jazz life. The
film is ostensibly about the
shooting of a famous photo-
graph for the January 1959
issue of Esquire magazine.
But it is really a loving re-
membrance of a loosely knit
community of musicians, the
majority of whom are now
dead, who cherished one an-
other and created a body of
music that will live forever.
Charles Mingus, Gene
Krupa, Sonny Rollins, Max-
ine Sullivan, Jimmy Rushing,
Coleman Hawkins, Mary
Lou Williams, Thelonious
Monk, Lester Young, Gerry
Mulligan, Roy Eldridge, Diz-
zy Gillespie and Count Basie
were among those who ar-
rived to be photographed on
a brownstone stoop in New
York. Mona Hinton's home
movie and Mike Lipkin's
photographs of the event are



Tony Perkins (Ben Stiller), on a bed of nails, proving his toughness in "Heavyweights."

skillfully interwoven along
with interviews and dazzling
film clips of performances
into a movie that has the
structure of a semi-impro-
vised jazz suite.
(Stephen Holden, NYT)

Gazon Maudit
Directed by Josiane Balasko.
France.
There is little more to this
odd couple farce than meets
the eye — it's "La Cage aux
Folles" with a twist — the
Folles are women. Josiane

Balasko's comedy is a send-
up of the nuclear family that
ends up a moral tale. There's
the philandering husband
(Alain Chaban), who falls
asleep on his adorable wife,
Loli (Victoria Abril). Enter
Marjio (Balasko), a truck
driver who resembles Nana
from Peter Pan a big tame
watchdog of heart and
hearts. She turns out to be
irresistible to Loli and even
helps with the kids. When the
husband catches on, he
comes home quick. The mov-

ie treats a subject that could
be dynamite and defuses it in
front of our eyes with a dem-
onstrated that lesbians, like
truck drivers, are *sympa*.
They may come from another
world, smoke cigars and talk
tough, but they're harmless.
Loli doesn't leave her hus-
band; indeed, she enjoys him
more, and he becomes nicer.
Marjio dreams of quitting the
road of marginal sexuality for
domesticity, so where's the
breakthrough? Balasko's
grassy plot is trimmed neat
for family viewing; few clichés
are left unturned; the
motor purrs with the kind of
lawn-mower efficiency that
the French envy in American
moviemaking, and a remake
cannot be far away.
(Joan Dupont, IHT)

Con Gli Occhi Chiusi

Directed by Francesca Archibugi.
Italy.
After three splendid films
about the subtle anxieties
and disappointments of her
generation, Francesca Archi-
bugi leaps back to a story set
in the turn-of-the-century Si-
cilian countryside to try her
hand at historical drama.
And the outcome is less than
satisfactory. Based on a little-
known novel by Umberto
Tozzi, "Con Gli Occhi Chiu-
si" (With Closed Eyes) is a
story of love, denial and disil-
lusion between Pietro, the
son of a wealthy estate owner,
and Ghisola, the daughter
of one of his tenant farmers.
Archibugi, her art director
and her costume designer are
scrupulous in re-creating the
rustic, slightly decadent am-
biance of the Tuscan coun-
tryside. Even the dialogue,
written by Archibugi, is con-
sonant with the time period.
Yet the drama and passion of
"Con Gli Occhi Chiusi" are
frustratingly inaccessible. It
is difficult to empathize with
any of the characters, or even
to understand them. Despite
the fine performances of
Marco Messeri as Pietro's
despotic father, and Debora
Caprioglio as the adult Ghi-
sola, the film's pulse is weak
and irregular, beating spas-
modically along in short, at
times effective, but generally
inconclusive scenes. Archi-
bugi obviously comprehends
the dialects and nuances that
animate her story. Yet she
knows them so well that she
sometimes forgets that her
audience does not.
(Ken Schulman, IHT)

For Starters, a Promise

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — You might well call it a "starter" restaurant: a young and ambitious chef, a modest affair, an equally young clientele with a taste for something new. Martial Enguehard had successfully completed a term as chef at one of France's large hotel chains — at the Sofitel Sevre — fulfilling the French chef's equivalent of military service. He was ready to move on.

Last fall he opened La Timbale Saint-Bernard, a small, narrow restaurant on Rue des Fossés-Saint-Bernard on the Left Bank, a street already known for some good eateries (the fine Lyonais bistro Moissonnier is at number 28 and the hearty Moulin à Vent-Chez Henri at number 20).

Freshly bedecked in a rather harsh blue-and-yellow decor obviously meant to remind one of the Mediterranean, it's also clearly designed to suggest that this is a nice place but not too fancy or ruinously expensive.

Enguehard's cuisine shows promise: at last a chef who seems to be thinking a dish through, not just going "creative" for the thrill of it, for a diversion.

His millefeuille of tomatoes and goat cheese is little more than a pleasant layering of thinly sliced tomatoes and a mixture of goat cheese and herbs. But it's done with enough attention that it's light and

refreshing, and served with a nicely dressed salad of lamb's lettuce, varied greens and radicchio.

Equally fine and invigorating was his professional mix of fresh squid prepared *à la grecque*, simmered in a coriander-rich broth and served with a tumble of artichokes and carrots in a creamy sauce.

I adored his Thai-style shrimp soup, a bright, copious and filling rendition of an Oriental favorite. Here, Enguehard marries plump, fresh shrimp, a good dose of spices, wild mushrooms, leeks, potatoes and cabbage into a stimulating main course that takes a new look at the foods and cuisines popular with young diners today.

Enguehard turns his totally classic side to good advantage with a traditional rendition of a grilled turbot with healthy, warming portions of potatoes and mushrooms.

Desserts include a delicious compote of rhubarb set atop a wonderfully crunchy round of meringue (if only more cooks would bring back the long-neglected art of meringue making), surrounded by dried apricots, prunes and almonds. Service is exceptionally friendly and sincere, food arrives hot from the kitchen, and prices are thoroughly affordable, with menus priced at 128 and 158 francs (about \$25 and \$30).

La Timbale Saint-Bernard, 16118 Rue des Fossés-Saint-Bernard, Paris 5; tel: 46-34-28-28. Closed Sunday and Saturday lunch. Credit cards: Visa, American Express. Menus at 128 and 158 francs; à la carte, 200 francs including service but not wine.

Wine for the Saints (Maybe Sinners, Too)

By Kate Singleton

PIENZA, Italy — In rural central Italy the supreme traditional token of hospitality is to be offered a glass of Vin Santo, a strong amber wine that is both dry and velvety in its ripeness. No matter what the time of day, a bottle of the clear, pale gold wine will be taken out of the tall cabinet in the rarely used front room and placed with special glasses on the table before the important guest.

Importance is, of course, relative: You may be important because you're the village doctor, or a teacher, or a successful local entrepreneur, or a neighboring farmer whose woods yield good crops of wild mushrooms, or indeed because you come from a foreign country and are therefore doing the area an honor by visiting it.

Honor must be reciprocated with honor, or be it in a patrician villa or one of the brush new and comfortable homes built on the hillside just outside the old town walls to house yesterday's *contadini*, the farm laborers whose rambling rural dwellings have been bought by city professionals.

As the name suggests, Vin Santo ("wine for the saints") was once much favored by village priests, who evidently knew how to get the best out of their flocks and were

also interested in hosts, albeit of a different sort. For Italian country folk, true hospitality has always meant offering the guest the very best. Italy has plenty of gastronomic specialties that would delight any visitor. But what makes Vin Santo so special is the fact that, apart from its delectability, it is absurdly uneconomical to make. It is thus precious.

In October, when the grapes are harvested, upholders of the Vin Santo tradition hang selected bunches of white grapes under the roof rafters until they are dry. Around Christmas the raisins are pressed, and the juice that comes out is poured into wooden kegs containing *la madre*, that is, enough of the previous year's Vin Santo sediment to beget another generation. The kegs are then placed under the eaves for at least four years so that the winter cold and summer heat can play their part in the transformations and evaporations necessary for such enological alchemy. With patience and devotion one bottle of Vin Santo may be obtained from the grapes that produce half a dozen bottles of wine.

"Lots of people use malvasia grapes, but the variety we've been using for generations is different," said Mariella Fregoli. "It's small and white and has a black dot on each fruit that accounts for its rather unfortunate name: *pulcincolo*." Each year we pick around 2,500 kilos of pulcincolo, which will ultimately pro-

duce around 200 liters of Vin Santo. We've been using the same madre for several centuries and have never given any away or used anything else ourselves. The barrels are all up in the attics just as they were in the days of my forebears. We actually wait for 13 to 18 years before consuming our Vin Santo.

"And when it's ready, we don't bottle it but withdraw what we require drop by drop direct from the keg. This all takes place by candlelight: Anything stronger would harm the wine. It's a sort of rite, something that you have to feel for and believe in."

FREGOLI is actually a teetotaler who judges the wines produced on her family estate at Pienza, due south of Siena, by their bouquet alone. And anyone visiting her restaurant at Pienza will appreciate that she has a discerning nose as well as a fine palate. She opened Il Prato a year ago "because I wanted to play a small part in making sure that some of our finest culinary traditions were not lost in an age when people hardly have time for real hospitality and its implications any more."

"Our home farms grow the produce from which the pasta and sauces are made, and our cheeses, game and meats are also local. Otherwise these tastes would be lost. Genuine Vin Santo is a case in point."

Vin Santo can be bought in many small

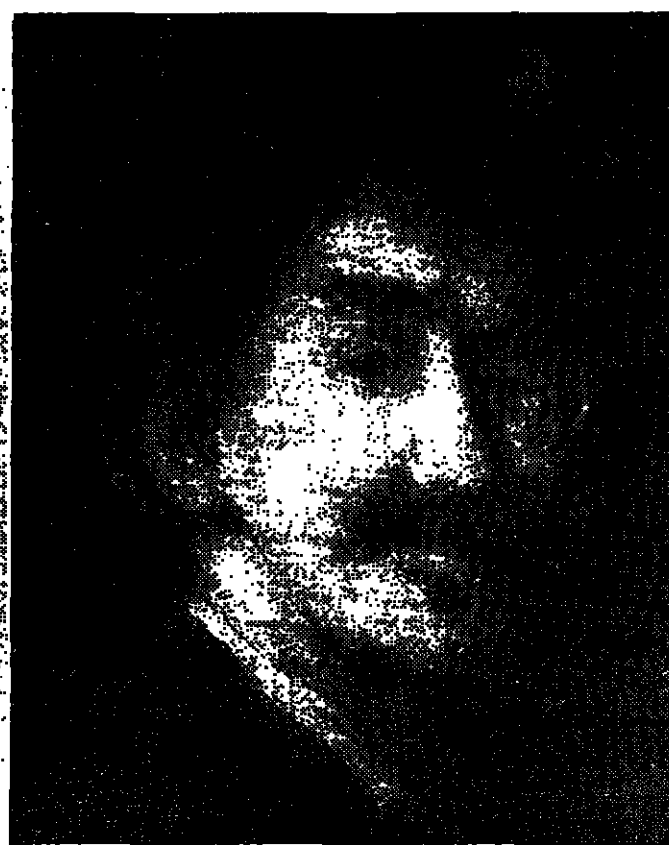
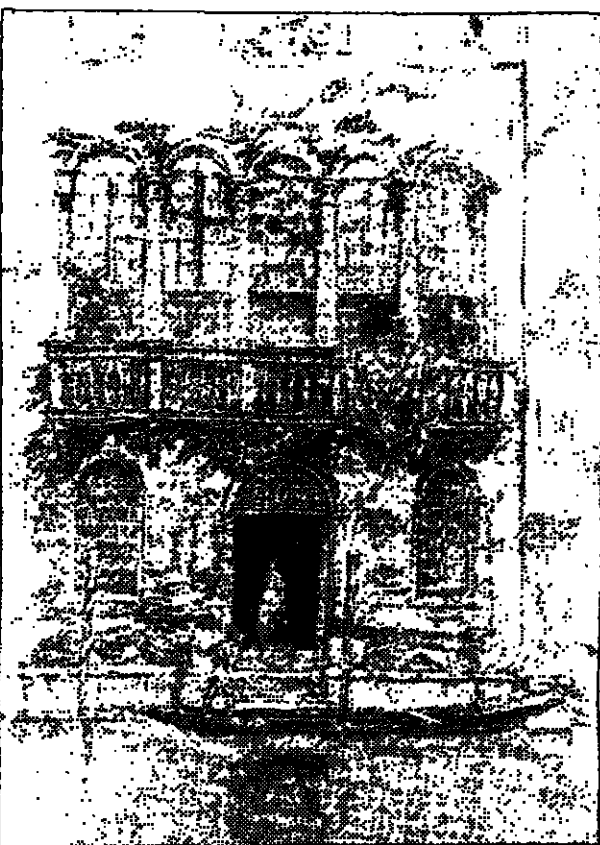
wine stores in the towns of Tuscany and Umbria. It won't be the precious elixir made by the Fregolis or other families who have maintained the arts of the past, but it may be a palatable alternative.

To defend standards, a number of the smaller wine consortia of central Italy have persuaded their members to agree on definitions of production methods. For example, to counteract the presence on the market of would-be Vin Santos made by cutting local wines with fortified marsala-type imports from the south or by adding sugar, the Consortium of the Vini Nobili di Montepulciano has established precise norms concerning grape varieties, yield per hectare, drying techniques, barrel size and quality, and the length of the aging process. Producers who respect these norms are awarded the DOCG label, which is a guarantee for buyers, who will be spending 20,000 to 30,000 lire (\$12.50 to \$19) per bottle.

To nibble *cantucci* (traditional dry cookies made with whole almonds) that have been dipped in Vin Santo is a pleasant way of ending a meal: one that is conducive to conversation, to relaxation, to letting time slip by. Yet it pales beside just sipping a glass of homemade Vin Santo in someone's immaculate front room and enjoying the honor of true hospitality. Long may it last.

Kate Singleton lives in Italy and writes frequently on cultural affairs.

THE ARTS GUIDE



Samples from the major retrospective of James Whistler's work at Musée d'Orsay in Paris: "Balcony," "La Giudicecca" and "Gold and Brown" exemplify his use of drypoint, pastel and chalk, and oil techniques.

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunsthaus Wien, tel: (1) 712-0495, open daily. To April 16: "Visions and Visions: The Austrian Influence on Modern Architecture," by architects who emigrated to the United States between 1911 and 1941. Features works by Joseph Urban, Rudolph Schindler and Victor Gruen.

BELGIUM

Brussels
Palais des Beaux-Arts, tel: (71) 30-15-97, closed Mondays. To May 21: "Flemish Art in Rome, 1508-1608: Artists from the Low Countries and the Principality of Liege during the Renaissance." Features the works of the Flemish artists who traveled to Italy in the 16th century, and documents their influence on Italian artists. Includes works by Jan Gossaert, Rubens and Pieter Bruegel, as well as drawings, engravings, sculptures and tapestries.

BRITAIN

Cambridge
Fitzwilliam Museum, tel: (223) 332-900, closed Mondays. To April 9: "Rubens and his Influence." Rubens's influence on his contemporaries and foreign artists in the 17th and 18th centuries is shown through his own drawings and those of his contemporaries, Bruegel, Van Dyck and Jordans, as well as in the works of subsequent artists such as Watteau, Delacroix and Degas.

EDINBURGH

Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, tel: (31) 556-8821, open daily. To April 30: "Contemporary British Art in Print." 20th-century

print projects, including works by Anish Kapoor, Peter Howson, Antony Gormley and Ken Currie.

London
British Museum, tel: (71) 536-1555, open daily. To March 26: "East Meets West: Chinese Trade Porcelain." A selection of Chinese porcelain ornaments and tableware made specifically for sale to European merchants between the 16th and 19th centuries. The exhibition will travel to Brussels.

FRANCE

Paris
Musée d'Orsay, tel: (1) 40-49-48-14, closed Mondays. Continuing to April 30: "Whistler, 1834-1903." Features 86 paintings, including "The Little White Girl" and "Portrait of the Artist's Mother," 100 drawings, engravings and watercolors, as well as 20 pastels by the American painter.

GERMANY

Cologne
Wallraf-Richartz-Museum, tel: (221) 2-21-23-72, closed Mondays. To April 17: "Meisterzeichnungen: Von Leonardo bis zu Rodin." A selection of master drawings and watercolors from the graphic arts collection of the museum, including works by Leonardo, Raphael, Dürer, Rembrandt, Ingres, Rodin and others.

ISRAEL

Jerusalem
Israel Museum, tel: (2) 708-8111, open daily. To May 15: "The Ancient Library of Qumran." 12 Dead Sea Scroll fragments including biblical,

sectarian and apocryphal texts of the Second Temple period. Also features items found in the Qumran caves.

ITALY

Bologna
Galleria d'Arte Moderna, tel: (51) 50-28-59, closed Mondays. To March 26: "Bernard Schultze: Grandi Opere." About 70 large paintings created by the German artist in the last decade, as he continues his "journey into the unknown."

NAPLES

Teatro di San Carlo, tel: (81) 797-2111. Bellini's "I Capuleti e i Montecchi." Conducted by Salvatore Accardo, with Giusy DeVino, Anna Caterina Antonacci and Luca Canonici. March 4, 7, 9, 12 and 14.

JAPAN

Tokyo
National Museum of Western Art, tel: (33) 3828-5131, closed Mondays. To March 5: "German Woodcuts of the Reformation Age." 18th-century German woodprints from the Gotha city museum in Germany, including works by Dürer and Cranach, as well as political and religious satires.

SPAIN

Madrid
Teatro de la Zarzuela, tel: 429-8225. "La Traviata," directed by Nuria Espert, conducted by Alberto Zedda, with Cheryl Studer, Alfredo Kraus and Alexandru Apostol. March 11, 14, 18, 23 and 26.

VALENCIA

IVAM Centre Julio Gonzalez, tel: (9) 386-3000, closed Mondays. To March 28: "La Nueva Vision: Fotografía del Periodo de Entrinquerado." On loan from the Metropolitan Museum in New York, a selection of photo-

graphs by Man Ray, Sigismit, Walker Evans, as well as artists such as Brancusi, Magritte or Gropius.

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne
Fondation de l'Hermitage, tel: (21) 320-50-01, open daily. To May 14: "Edouard Marcel Sandoz." 200 sculptures by the Swiss sculptor (1881-1971). From 1910 on, Sandoz carved animals in bronze, marble, glass, and minerals.

MARTIGNY

Fondation Pierre Giannada, tel: (26) 22-39-78, open daily. To May 14: "Egon Schiele: Hules, Dessins et Aquarelles." Dedicated to the work of the Expressionist artist, this exhibition displays his preoccupation with death, insanity and sex.

UNITED STATES

Atlanta
High Museum of Art, tel: (404) 577-8940, closed Sundays. To April 8: "Vermeer and the Artistic Imagination: Prints by Titello, Canaletto and Whistler from the Adolph Weil, Jr. Collection." Features approximately 90 etchings by Titello, Canaletto and Whistler, who were inspired by the romantic artistic climate of Venice.

WASHINGTON

Washington Opera, Kennedy Center, tel: (202) 416-7880. Egon d'Albert's "Tiefland." Directed by Roman Terlecky, conducted by Heinz Fricke, with James O'Neal, Richard Paul Fink, Carol Vail and Gabor Andras. March 18, 23, 28 and 31.

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INTERNATIONAL

Simpson Case Contingency Plan

New Trial Vowed in Event of a Hung Jury

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles district attorney said Thursday that his office would try O. J. Simpson a second time if his murder trial ended in a hung jury or a mistrial.

District Attorney Gil Garcetti, in an interview on a CBS News program, said, "If we wind up with a hung jury in this case, I'll tell you right now, if the case is 11-1 in favor of acquittal — which would be a shock to me if that happens — we will retry this case."

He acknowledged that it would cost Los Angeles taxpayers "an enormous amount of money." "I know that," he said. "And I don't say that lightly. But I know the strength of this case. I am a public prosecutor. My responsibility is to seek justice and to protect the community. I must go forward based on my evaluation of the evidence."

"I'm confident, as you and I are sitting here today, that after the jury hears all of the evidence, gets the law from the judge, that they will do the right thing," he said.

Mr. Simpson is accused in the brutal stabbing death last year of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend, Ronald L. Goldman, outside Mrs. Simpson's home.

In another interview, a prosecutor, Christopher Darden, said Mr. Simpson's attorney was "scoring some points" with his cross-examination, but not enough to overcome the evidence against his client.

Mr. Darden also said that some of the police officers testifying at Mr. Simpson's trial had been too timid on the stand.

"I would like the officers to be a bit more aggressive," Mr. Darden said. "They are answering the questions being put to them, and some of those questions I think are a bit ridiculous. And I wish that they would point that out to the jury on occasion."

Mr. Darden said the pace of the trial appeared

to be bogging down. He attributed some of that to lengthy cross-examination by the defense, which he conceded had been effective.

"I'm sure he is scoring some points," Mr. Darden said, referring to the lead defense attorney, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr. (Reuters, AP)

Personal Dispute Closes a Mock Trial

A mock jury assembled by a newspaper to hear the Simpson trial has been disbanded because of racial and personality conflicts so severe that two members nearly came to blows, The Associated Press reported from Dallas.

"We could not continue to ensure the safety of the people who were participating in the experiment," said Jim Witt, who as editor of the Arlington edition of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram organized the jury.

"I felt the racial tensions in the room had reached a boiling point," he said, "and I don't think there was any way they could make it through another five months."

The paper had chosen 10 people to watch the trial on television each day and offer their opinions for Star-Telegram readers.

The jury was mostly white and mostly male; the real, 12-member Simpson jury is mostly black and mostly female.

John Austin, a Star-Telegram reporter, said there were problems from the start.

"I think our stories reflected that there were tensions that came from a number of sources, including gender and generational differences," he said.

The decision to disband came after an argument that erupted when a white juror did not move out of the way for a black juror, said a member of the panel, Dennis Bralow. He said a third juror got involved because she felt the white panelist, who wears a hearing aid, did not hear the request to move.

The black juror had to be restrained, Mr. Bralow said.



FRENCH CORRUPTION CASE — Michel Noir, right, mayor of Lyon, with his lawyer, Mario Stasi, at Lyon courthouse Thursday. Mr. Noir is being tried on charges of accepting gifts and campaign contributions paid for with embezzled money.

Exiled Algerian Rebel Says 200 Died In Prison Clash, French Put Toll at 40

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — A day after troops stormed a prison to put down a mutiny by Muslim fundamentalist detainees in Algeria, a representative of the militants claimed Thursday that as many as 200 people had been killed.

French officials, speaking privately, put the death toll at closer to 40.

[Algerian television said Thursday night that the official toll was 100 among both prisoners and prison personnel, Reuters reported.]

Al Fath Al Mubin, a Muslim fundamentalist group in Algeria, said Thursday that at least two leading fundamentalists had been killed in the raid.

It said that Yakhlef Cherati and Belkacem Tadjouri, both members of the Islamic Salvation Front's consultative council, were among the dead. The

council runs the affairs of the Front, Algeria's largest opposition party.

The face of other well-known prisoners, including Abdelkader Hachani, who ran the Front at the time of his arrest in 1992, was still unknown.

Algerian troops stormed the Serkadji prison in central Algiers after prisoners captured seven guards, executed four of them and tried to use the others as hostages to arrange the escape for the 1,000 people held in the prison, including at least 200 Islamic hard-liners arrested for trying to bring down the government by force.

In Washington, Anwar Haddam, an exiled member of the Front who received political asylum in the United States, where he heads a so-called parliamentary delegation of the Islamic opposition group, said security forces had killed 200 prisoners.

"The massacre, which has left around 200 victims, follows other massacres in similar circumstances, beginning with Berouaghia prison in November that left more than 500 dead," he said.

Algerian authorities hold an undetermined number of fundamentalists in the Berouaghia prison. They are among the estimated 15,000 to 30,000 militants said by various human rights organizations to be in detention centers.

Islamic militants freed as many as 1,000 prisoners from the Tazult-Lambese prison in southeast Algeria in March 1994.

Mr. Haddam's credibility as a representative of the Islamic Salvation Front has been questioned by other senior members of the group, including Rabih Kabir, who lives in Germany and is believed to be the senior representative of Islamic rebels fighting in Algeria.

On Thursday, aides of Mr. Kabir said he had no comment on the events in Algeria or on Mr. Haddam's claims.

Algeria has banned foreign journalists from the country for nearly a year, with rare exceptions; as a result, information from inside the country is fragmented.

It comes from a wide variety of sources, including former government officials living in Paris, several Islamic organizations, local newspapers operating under censorship and some Islamic groups believed to be infiltrated by government intelligence agents. The latter include Al Fath Al Mubin, which issued the statement Thursday about the death of the two leading fundamentalists.

BAILOUT: Fallout Worries U.S.

Continued from Page 1

troops have been stationed in Europe and Asia for decades as the guarantors of their territorial security and as the protectors of America's interests abroad.

But in Mexico, the United States has just stationed billions of dollars of capital and an elite unit of financial police, declaring that otherwise hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs might be lost and a financial panic could spread through emerging markets around the world.

It is compelling if unpopular logic. But it has left many in Washington wondering where to draw the line: What countries are now so vital to the new U.S. economy that they cannot be allowed to fail?

Moreover, doesn't the Mexican bailout send an unwanted message to countries and those who invest in them around the world? Overborrow, overspend and fear not, because in the new international economy, everyone is so interdependent that there is always a bailout around the corner.

Not surprisingly, the message that the administration is trying to send to the markets these days is a simple one: Don't count on it.

"Mexico was unique," Mr. Rubin said. The reason, of course, is the porous border with the United States. The financial turmoil in Mexico City, the White House kept reminding Congress, would be measured by the number of illegal aliens flowing into California and Texas. And then there are the 700,000 jobs that the administration contends are dependent on exports to Mexico.

Mexico had other unique aspects. More than most other big emerging markets, it has been heavily dependent on short-term financing from abroad.

One lesson of the crisis is that it is safer to follow the example of countries like China and Indonesia, which have depended more heavily on foreign direct investment to build roads, factories and other supports for economic growth. It takes a lot longer to move a car factory out of the country than it takes to get out a short-term bond.

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Not surprisingly, the message that the administration is trying to send to the markets these days is a simple one: Don't count on it.

Officials Admit U.S. Spies on Allies, but With a Difference

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials admit they use the CIA to find out the trade negotiating positions of other countries, including France, but they stress that they see an important difference between how the two countries conduct the spying business.

Washington does not send the CIA or other U.S. intelligence services to pilfer commercial secrets that could help U.S. corporations compete abroad, U.S. officials said. In contrast, they stress that France, almost more than any country, uses its intelligence agents to help French businesses, many of which are owned by the government.

"This country does not use its intelligence service to steal proprietary data to give to U.S. companies," a senior Clinton administration official said.

U.S. officials drew that distinction Wednesday in the wake of the dramatic announcement by France that it had asked Washington to recall five U.S. citizens for spying in matters linked primarily to business rivalries, and for bribing French officials to gather information on trade positions.

In response, the Americans pointed to a pattern of French business espionage even while insisting that the uproar probably had more to do with French electoral politics than with any new activities of the CIA.

Underlying the current flap, according to present and former CIA officials, has been a series of public and private complaints from Washington over aggressive French intelligence actions taken against American companies.

"This is retaliation for a decade of our rubbing their nose in it," a retired CIA official said of the French action.

A U.S. official who was familiar with the situation said Paris might be responding to nonintelligence support that the administration has been providing to U.S. companies.

"The French don't like the very aggressive stance the Clinton administration has taken pushing contracts for American companies, and may have come from the incorrect assumption that U.S. intelligence was aiding and abetting them," the official said.

The clash with France could be a sign of conflicts to come, the official said, as the end of the Cold War has led to an increased focus by governments and intelligence agencies on economic and business competition. The work of the CIA and other intelligence agencies in carrying out economic intelligence will be among the subjects studied by a presidential commission named recently to evaluate the role and mission of the intelligence community.

There are some areas where CIA information is used to help American companies, but the material does not go directly to the firms, U.S. officials said. If the CIA learned that corrupt practices were being used in a way that hurt U.S. business, it would pass the information to the State Department to convey to another government.

The New York Times reported Sunday that the CIA discovered last spring that the French were offering bribes to Brazilian officials in connection with a \$1.4 billion telecommunications project in the Amazon area. After the matter was brought to the attention of the Brazilian government, the U.S. company bidding for the project, Raytheon Corp., matched the offer by the French company, Thomson CSF, and won the contract.

Harriman to Sell 3 Classic Paintings

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Pamela Harriman, the U.S. Ambassador to France, who is in the middle of a legal battle over money with the heirs of W. Averell Harriman, has put on the auction block three paintings that represent the cream of her collection.

The New York auction house Christie's said it expects bids of up to \$20 million for the trio — a Picasso, a Renoir and a Matisse. Coincidentally, that is the amount that the 17 Harriman heirs have asked for in one of two lawsuits they have filed against Mrs. Harriman.

All three of the paintings being offered for sale May 11 originally belonged to Mrs. Harriman's late husband, the diplomat and financier who died in 1986 at the age of 94.

Mr. Harriman was a renowned collector of paintings. The Picasso was acquired in 1929 and the Renoir the following year by Marie N. Harriman, Mr. Harriman's first wife and the mother of the children who are now suing the ambassador.

His children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren have accused her of squandering up to \$20 million through bad investments and of borrowing from various trusts an additional \$15 million that she was not entitled to.

Asked whether Mrs. Harriman is selling assets to come up with enough money to settle the heirs' lawsuits, lawyers for both sides Wednesday declined to comment. But sources have said that Mrs. Harriman is tired of being hounded about the money and distracted from her duties as ambassador and would like to settle the suits.

Christopher Burge, chairman of Christie's America, flew to Paris in early January to discuss the paintings with Mrs. Harriman.

The paintings, which had been hanging in the main reception room of the ambassador's residence, are now in a vault at Christie's Park Avenue headquarters.

The most valuable of them is Pablo Picasso's tender 1922 painting "Mother and Child," which the auction house estimated could fetch up to \$10 million.

The second painting, Pierre-Auguste Renoir's "Portrait of Mademoiselle Denarny" from 1882, is estimated to be worth \$5 million to \$7 million.

The most modern composition is Henri Matisse's "The Blue Hat." Christie's expects it to fetch between \$2.5 million and \$3.5 million.

FRANCE: U.S. 'Spies' Will Stay

Continued from Page 1

counterespionage had caught her CIA station chief, three of his embassy colleagues, and a fifth American red-handed in the act of trying to buy economic and political secrets from high officials, and that she should see to it that all five left France as soon as possible.

He followed up this demand with a letter on Feb. 1, and with a second summons to his office on Feb. 10.

Apparently, however, Mrs. Harriman argued that her diplomats had just been doing their jobs making contacts with French officials and gathering information on politics and the French position on trade issues, and that there was no reason to send them packing.

Mr. Juppé tried to sound relaxed about the controversy during his news conference at the Foreign Ministry.

"What we have to do now is to continue to discuss this sensitive issue with our American friends," he said. "I am confident that we will soon find a way out."

The "recommendation" that the alleged spies leave "was

made in the spirit of trust that exists between our two countries," he said, adding: "It was not intended to be made public."

Philippe Vasseur, another partisan of Mr. Chirac's in the presidential race, shrugged: "In an election campaign, diversionary maneuvers are part of the game."

Since Mr. Chirac and Mr. Balladur are both members of the same Rally for the Republic party, the battle between them to replace President François Mitterrand at the end of his second seven-year term has been particularly rough.

Bulgaria's New Coat of Arms

Reuters

SOFIA — The Bulgarian cabinet, ending years of dispute, approved a new coat of arms Thursday to replace former Communist symbols on the national banner and state seal.

"A golden lion standing against the background of a red shield is the image of the new coat of arms," Justice Minister Mladen Chervenikov said.

CHINA: It Warns U.S. to Back Off on Rights Resolution

Continued from Page 1

China from its human rights record.

But Mike Jendzejczyk, the Washington director of Human Rights Watch, said Mr. Clinton's credibility on human rights "is virtually nil."

"I think they are using this resolution in an attempt to restore credibility to a virtually dead human rights policy," Mr. Jendzejczyk said.

A State Department official in Washington said that because "this year there did not seem to be any significant, concrete" improvement in China's human rights record, the administration had concluded that it could not "justify taking a different course of action" in Geneva.

The U.S. Embassy in Beijing opposed bringing the resolution

this year, arguing that the United States would get nothing by embarrassing China and would stoke anti-American sentiment as China prepares for the death of its paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Taking a hard line last fall, the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, warned in a meeting at the White House that China would end its high-level talks on human rights if Washington pressed the condemnation resolution again in 1995.

"The Chinese are making their displeasure known," a State Department official said, "and maybe they have gone a bit further this year."

Hoping to defuse Chinese suspicions, the State Department's senior diplomat on Asian affairs, Winston Lord, is to come here for what is de-

scribed as "damage control." That mission was organized after two warnings, one from China's ambassador in Washington, Li Daoyu, and one from Chinese Foreign Ministry officials to John H.F. Shattuck, the assistant secretary of state for human rights.

In addition to condemning China's human rights performance, the proposed resolution calls on China to cooperate with UN investigators and to "take further measures to ensure the observance of all human rights, including the rights of women, and to improve the impartial administration of justice."

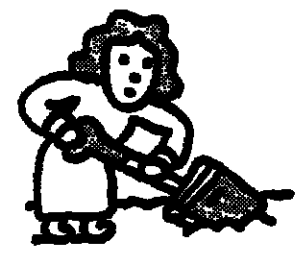
A year ago, the resolution failed by four votes. This year the administration has undertaken a broad international campaign to win it support.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Joan Mondale, wife of Walter F. Mondale, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, is reading "The Kimono Mind: An Informal Guide to Japan and the Japanese" by Bernard Rudofsky.

"The themes are essential to what Fritz and I have learned about the complexities of Japanese life, that things on the surface are not necessarily what they are underneath the surface." (Steven Brill, IHT)



After his son left Salzburg and married Constanze, says Solomon, Leopold Mozart embarked on a process of repudiation that would escalate painfully over the years. He pitted Mozart against his beloved sister Marianne and tried to turn Marianne's son into another musical prodigy who might take the place of Mozart. In later years, Mozart's remarkable accomplishments simply seemed to widen the gap with his envious father.

When Solomon turns from Mozart's behavior to his music, however, he proves himself a perceptive and thoughtful analyst. For instance, in arguing that music was Mozart's primary means of "repairing an unhappy reality," he aptly shows how many of his most characteristic adagios and andantes move from a state of ecstasy or calm through a more troubled state — "penetrated by hints of storm, dissonance, anguish, anxiety, danger" — back toward "a restoration of the status quo" that is "suffused with and transformed by the memory of the turbulent interlude."

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WE are always advised not to leap from the frying pan into the fire, but there are rare occasions on which the fire proves preferable. One was a home game in which four students were being supervised by Steve Hoglund who reports the diagrammed deal.

North was too strong for an opening of four spades, but chose that bid and East doubled. That contract would surely have failed probably by two tricks, but South ventured out of that frying pan into the five-diamond fire. East naturally doubled.

A club lead would have resulted in defeat by at least one trick, but West cannot be blamed for leading the heart jack.

East should no doubt have won with the ace and shifted to a club, again defeating the contract, but she ducked, which was not fatal. South won with the queen and faced a virtually hopeless task. She gloomily put the diamond king on the table and brightened considerably

when West produced the queen. East took the ace, cashed the heart ace and had the last chance to lead a club. When she led a heart, South happily ruffed, drew trumps, and led to the spade ace. She then led the spade queen, ruffed out the spade king, returned to dummy with a club to the ace, and made her doubled game. She is now convinced that fires are better than frying pans.

Not surprisingly, the message that the administration is trying to send to the markets these days is a simple one: Don't count on it.

"Mexico was unique," Mr. Rubin said. The reason, of course, is the porous border with the United States. The financial turmoil in Mexico City, the White House kept reminding Congress, would be measured by the number of illegal aliens flowing into California and Texas. And then there are the 700,000 jobs that the administration contends are dependent on exports to Mexico.

Mexico had other unique aspects. More than most other big emerging markets, it has been heavily dependent on short-term financing from abroad.

One lesson of the crisis is that it is safer to follow the example of countries like China and Indonesia, which have depended more heavily on foreign direct investment to build roads, factories and other supports for economic growth. It takes a lot longer to move a car factory out of the country than it takes to get out a short-term bond.

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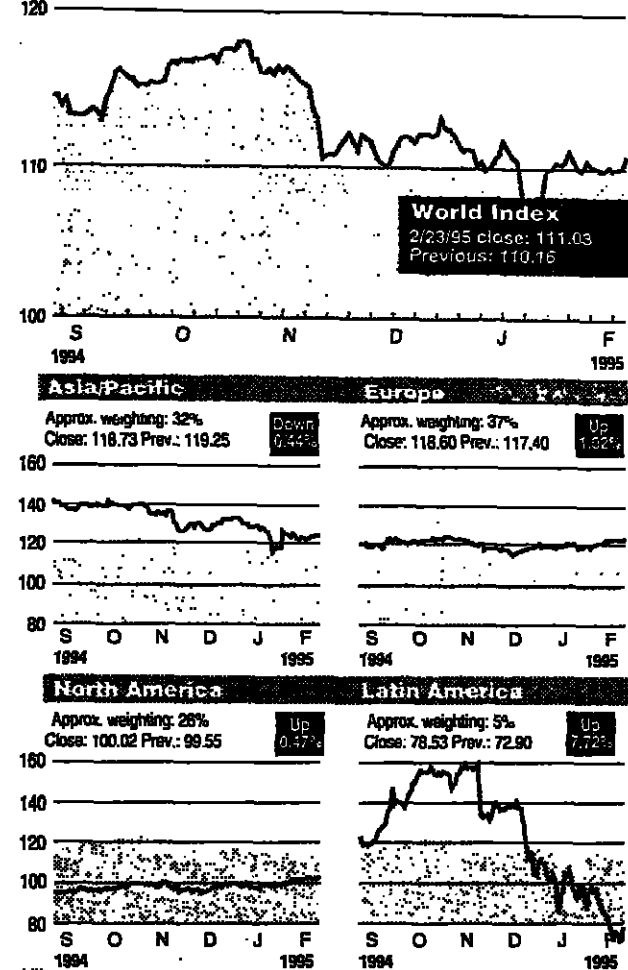
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1995

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THE TRIB INDEX: 111.03
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major markets. The index is composed of the 20 top issues in each of the ten top stock categories.

Industrial Sectors

Sector	Value	Change	% Change
Energy	115.42	114.49	+0.81
Utilities	113.39	110.06	+3.03
Finance	110.88	110.54	+0.29
Services	106.79	105.59	+1.14
Capital Goods	111.44	111.48	-0.02
Raw Materials	130.78	128.82	+1.52
Consumer Goods	105.72	104.70	+0.97
Miscellaneous	116.59	116.11	+0.41

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

IG Metall Targets Firms

11,000 Workers To Strike Friday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FRANKFURT — The IG Metall union Thursday called 11,000 workers to go on strike Friday at 22 metal and electronics companies in Bavaria.

The strike by Germany's largest union was set to widen if there was no progress in negotiations on IG Metall's demand for a 6 percent wage increase, while reducing the workweek to 35 hours from 36 hours.

Hans-Joachim Gottschol, the head of the Gesamtmetall employers' federation, said the Gesamtmetall board would meet next Thursday and in the meantime would "wait and see how the strike action progresses."

The employers' group said it would make no counteroffer until negotiations resume, but no date has been set for talks. The companies targeted for the first metalworkers strike in 11 years included three subsidiaries of MAN AG, AEG AG and Electrolux AB. The strikes will also hit several branches of Siemens AG, the union said. Twelve more companies will be added Wednesday and seven more on March 6 if there is no progress, the union said.

The targets chosen, however, were small companies that were not suppliers to other companies. That tactic was necessary because German law allows employers to lock out workers in other parts of the country if supplies are affected by a strike in Bavaria.

The union said it had received 88 percent support among its 165,000 members in Bavaria for the strike.

The government says Germany cannot handle a national strike as it emerges from recession.

(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Powerful Mark Threatens EU's Single Currency

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Europe's dream of a single currency by 1999 is being dealt a heavy blow by the relentless rise of the Deutsche mark.

While politicians and planners draft plans to bring their currencies and economies together, many analysts say the widening gap between the German currency and those of other members of the European Union suggests the gap between their policies and economic performance is widening as well.

Under the old exchange-rate grid of the European Monetary System, said Malcolm Barr, a currency economist at Chemical Bank in London, convergence was effectively mandated. Then, it was safely assumed that Germany would set the prudent economic course and that all others would more or less have to follow to keep their currencies within their tight bands.

But that system began to disintegrate in 1992 and collapsed entirely in 1993. "The spread between the strongest and weakest currencies in Europe is now 11.5 percent," said Chris Turner, director of currency strategy at Barclays de Zoete Wedd. He predicted that even the present 15 percent bands — once widely assumed to be so wide as to be effectively nonexistent — could be tested in coming months.

The mark's relentless march higher is throwing more and more doubt on prospects for monetary union. The dollar fell to 1.4687 DM in New York on Thursday from 1.4705 DM. The strength of the mark kept the dollar pinned down against other currencies as well. The dollar fell to 96.77 yen from 97.05 yen and to 5.1265 French francs from 5.1387.

See MARK, Page 11

Italy's Interim Budget Aims to Calm Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Italy enacted tax increases and spending cuts Thursday to try to curb the growth of government debt and help calm financial markets.

The executive decree by the cabinet of Prime Minister Lamberto Dini makes the supplemental budget, which seeks to trim 20 trillion lire (\$12 billion) from the 1995 budget deficit, effective immediately.

"We must give a strong signal in a tense situation while faced with a wavering lira," Mr. Dini said. "That is why the budget exceeds requirements."

The lira, which fell to record lows against the Deutsche mark this week, stabilized after the budget was released. The mark finished European trading at 1,098.50 lire, down from 1,101.25 lire Wednesday.

But the supplemental budget faces a protracted debate in Parliament, which has 60 days to approve or reject it. Should the budget be voted down, the new taxation and spending targets would be suspended.

It remains unclear whether Italy's fractious political parties can agree on what are bound to be unpopular measures. Mr. Dini's predecessor, Silvio Berlusconi, has threatened to block the package and call for new elections.

The benchmark Mibtel stock index dropped 0.68 percent on Thursday, to 10,063, while yields on 10-year government bonds fell to 12.527 percent from 12.610 percent.

"The markets' reaction was limited not so much because they fear it won't go through," said Francesco Giordano, an analyst at San Paolo Bank International. "It seems likely that once the minibudget is passed, the right will step up demands for new elections."

The budget calls for 15 trillion lire in new taxes and 5 trillion lire in spending cuts. That would make the 1995 deficit 138.6 trillion lire, compared with almost 160 trillion lire without the measures. The budget would trim a further 23 trillion lire from the deficit in 1996.

Mr. Dini said the spending cuts would produce lasting cuts in the deficit and were not one-time measures. The budget calls for cutting funding to local governments by 3 percent and cutting spending by the national government on goods and services by 6 percent. The national outlays will not affect spending on defense and police.

Mr. Dini said the new taxes were mostly indirect taxes rather than direct ones. Direct taxes are levied on the income and

wealth of people and companies, while indirect taxes are on the goods and services those people and companies buy.

The major rise in direct taxes would be a one-point increase in the corporate income tax rate, to 53 percent.

Personal income tax rates would not be raised, Mr. Dini said, nor would taxes on food, drink and tobacco. But the value-added tax on many other items would be raised, by an average of one percentage point, he said.

Mr. Dini appealed to political leaders not to block the measures, calling them "the minimum necessary" to solve the debt problem, which he said was the "hurdle that must be overcome if Italy is to have a sustainable recovery."

Italy's economy is among the fastest-growing in Europe, with booming exports and industrial production. But international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund have warned that its large government debt and high interest rates are unsustainable.

Italy's government for two years has taken in more in taxes than it spends on its programs, but the interest payments on its debt still push the budget into deficit. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

EU Favors Cultural Aid Over TV Quotas

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Commission is expected to propose next month a phasing out of quotas on television programs, but it will suggest increased financial aid for film and TV program makers, commission officials said Thursday.

The compromise reflects the distaste in most EU member states for quotas, along with the view that positive measures are needed to help industry cope with American imports, officials said. Hollywood films currently take as much as 80 percent

of EU box office revenue and account for as much as 60 percent of TV broadcasts, according to commission figures.

The current EU broadcast directive calls for TV stations to broadcast a minimum of 51 percent European programs "where practicable," a loophole that makes the law unenforceable. France's attempt to eliminate that loophole and tighten quotas in other ways was rejected by its EU partners at a meeting in Bordeaux last week.

The commission president, Jacques Santer, met with a group of leading film-makers Wednesday to discuss a revised directive that the commission has prom-

ised to propose by mid-March.

According to a spokesman, Mr. Santer said the proposal would be in line with existing law, effectively ruling out any tightening of sanctions.

Mr. Santer indicated interest in a 10-year phasing out of quotas, the spokesman said.

The shift away from quotas and toward incentives has been welcomed by American industry, but an official at one U.S. entertainment company said he wanted to make certain that U.S. studios would be able to participate in any new film funding.

AT&T Says It Won't Bid For Bull

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Chidding France for its closed communications market, AT&T Corp. and Quadral, a French maker of computer-based signaling equipment, said Thursday they had broken off talks with the French government over plans to take a stake in Groupe Bull, France's state-controlled computer company.

AT&T and Quadral said they had made the decision "in the absence of any possibility that France would open its telecommunications industry to free competition before 1998."

The announcement came ahead of a Group of Seven meeting this weekend at which the industrialized countries are to discuss the emerging information superhighway.

AT&T previously said its interest in Bull hinged on its ability to obtain a license to operate in the telecommunications services market in France.

The U.S. company had also hinted that a deal with the French on Bull might not work out. But Quadral said this month that it would submit a joint offer with AT&T.

The French government in December said it was soliciting bids from companies or groups interested in taking stakes of at least 10 percent in the computer company. The sale of stakes in Bull is part of France's privatization program.

Separately, one day before the first bids were due for a 27 percent stake in the Czech phone company SPT Telecom, AT&T said it would take a diminished role in the bidding.

AT&T said it would participate as a "partner" with Swiss Telecom and Koninklijke PTT Nederland, the Dutch telephone company known as KPN. But AT&T said it would have no equity in the joint venture, called TelSource, which is 51 percent owned by KPN and 49 percent owned by Swiss Telecom. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

The Well of Foreign Aid Is Drying Up

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Why should First World governments still dole out aid to the Third World? Despite the Mexican shock, developing countries' prospects look brighter than ever — thanks largely to private enterprise.

By 2020, according to one estimate, nine of the world's top 15 economies will be from today's Third World. In education and health, the gap between rich and poor countries continues to close.

"One might fairly conclude that today's developing world will be tomorrow's engine of economic growth," said Susan Raymond of the New York Academy of Sciences at a recent conference organized by the American Enterprise Institute.

So why should American taxpayers' money go to help the Third World when infant mortality is higher in Washington than it is in many developing countries? Why should Europeans help when their own countries are wracked by devastating unemployment, and post-colonial guilt — like post-slavery guilt in America — is on the wane?

These are not new questions. It has always been hard to make a popular case for foreign aid. Many people believe, with good reason, that much aid tends to be wasted, spent on arms or siphoned off into Swiss bank accounts.

But it is harder than ever to make the case in a global economy where workers

in industrial countries often see developing countries as threats to their livelihood rather than objects of compassion.

And the results are beginning to show. This month, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported a fall in official development finance in 1993 to the lowest level in 20 years. The new Republican majority in the U.S. Congress wants to prune over-

Workers in industrial countries often see developing countries as threats to their livelihood rather than objects of compassion.

seas aid, just as it wants to trim welfare payments at home. The European Union is being unusually tight-fisted in negotiations with its African, Caribbean and Pacific associates.

With Western budgets under pressure, some senior officials are talking about "the end of aid," at least in the sense of official aid to development. That's going too far. The OECD countries' development aid still totaled \$56 billion in 1993. It is not about to disappear.

But even many of those most concerned for the welfare of poorer countries admit that official aid may have done disappointingly little to raise living standards, except for those of the rich.

On the contrary, aid has often helped to entrench dictatorships and has a poor record in promoting democracy, free markets and economic growth.

Anyway, with the end of the Cold War, the strategic priorities underlying aid policies have shifted. Europe is more concerned with its neighbors in the Mediterranean and Central Europe than with its far-flung former colonies. The United States feels less need to prop up unruly Third World clients to stop them from falling into the enemy camp.

Now, says J. Brian Atwood, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, the strategic aim of American aid is to prevent "the breakdown of international order and the failure of nations." The second main purpose is to create markets for U.S. exports.

All this is leading donor governments to set much tighter conditions on their largesse and to be much harder-nosed about their own interests.

Thus, Mr. Atwood says, Washington will take account of "persistent repression, unabating poverty, unsustainable rates of population growth and environmental damage."

The EU is insisting that aid recipients pay much more attention to European priorities, such as health, education and training, in spending the money. Inevitably, the EU's associates are complaining that the EU is trying to dictate aid policy.

They are wrong to make a fuss. If conditions are not noticeably tighter, political support for continued aid may dry up altogether.

Chemicals Lift Profit at Shell

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group, the world's largest publicly traded oil company, got help from low taxes and a rebound in its chemical business to post its best yearly profit ever Thursday.

On a historic-cost basis, which includes gains or losses made on the market value of oil and gas holdings, the British-Dutch company's 1994 profit rose 36 percent, to a record \$4.07 billion (\$6.5 billion). For the fourth quarter, historic-cost profit jumped to £1.65 billion from £671 million.

The company said its 1994 current-cost profit, which values inventories at current market prices, rose 24 percent, to just under \$4 billion. For the fourth quarter, current-cost profit increased to £1.62 billion from £776 million.

Royal Dutch/Shell said the results were helped by a powerful swing to profit at its chemi-

cal division, which had losses in the three previous years.

Some analysts were not impressed by the big numbers. They said asset sales and a much lower tax rate had brightened an otherwise lackluster fourth quarter, which saw lower oil and natural gas profit and weak refining margins.

"These figures were even worse than I expected," said Nick Antill, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd. "It would appear that Shell has not done as well in the quarter as other companies in the sector."

In Amsterdam, Royal Dutch shares fell 50 cents to 190.10 guilders (\$127). Stock in Shell Transport dropped 5 pence in London, to 718.

Royal Dutch will pay a 1994 dividend of 8.85 guilders a share, up from 8.60 guilders, while Shell will pay 27.1 pence a share, up from 24 pence.

Royal Dutch/Shell's tax rate for the quarter fell to 11 percent

from about 50 percent the previous year, giving it a \$470 million boost to net income, Mr. Antill said.

The group also had a net gain in the quarter of \$502 million, mostly from asset sales such as property in Hong Kong; that compares with a net charge of \$94 million a year earlier.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

British Gas Disappoints

Shares in British Gas PLC fell 5 pence to 298 after the company reported its 1994 results, AFX News reported. Analysts said the market was disappointed that the company had left its dividend unchanged at 14.5 pence a share.

On a historic-cost basis, the company earned £737 million in 1994, reversing a loss of £180 million a year earlier. Current-cost net income was £410 million, after a loss of £534 million in 1993. Sales fell 7 percent to £9.7 billion.

Trafalgar Raises Bid for Northern

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Trafalgar House PLC on Thursday raised its cash bid for Northern Electric PLC to a total of £1.23 billion (\$2 billion).

Trafalgar, a manufacturing and property company, offered Northern investors 1,100 pence a share, up from 1,048 pence. While Northern said the new bid was "woefully inadequate," several analysts said it might be just enough.

"It's a little on the lean side, but it probably means Northern isn't going to survive," said Nigel Hawkins, a utility analyst at House Govett Ltd.

The new bid, which offers

cash or a mix of cash and Trafalgar stock, was less than many analysts expected.

Northern shares fell 75 pence to 1,053 because the Trafalgar offer cooled speculation about rival bids. Trafalgar shares fell 1 to 64.5 pence.

Last week, Northern offered to pay special dividends to give investors an incentive to hang on to their shares. Like other cash-rich British utilities, analysts said, Northern could afford this generosity. The utility also reiterated its pledge to pass along to stockholders the value of its 6.5 percent stake in National Grid Co. when it is spun off this year.

Trafalgar is betting Northern investors would rather take cash now than hold onto shares of a utility that plans to take on debt to pay the dividends and that faces a possible profit squeeze from tougher regulation.

Investors have until March 10 to make up their minds. "Some people will see this as a disappointment, but I'd personally take the bid at this point and, frankly, I think Trafalgar will get it," said Chris Perry of Charterhouse Tilney Securities.

Adam Forsyth of NatWest Securities said "we were expecting more," but he added that he thought the new bid would succeed.

Garzarelli, in Sun Belt, to Start Wall Street Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Elaine M. Garzarelli, the former Lehman Brothers analyst famous for predicting the 1987 market plunge, will start her own money-management firm from her Florida home, people familiar with her plans said Thursday.

In addition to managing funds, her new firm, Garzarelli Capital Management, will distribute research through a joint venture with Chicago-based Zacks Investment Research, said Leonard Zacks, the firm's president.

Ms. Garzarelli's firm will be based and staffed in New York, but she will work mostly from her home in Boca Raton, Florida, she said.

"I love it down there. I go in my golf cart

and do my analysis outside, while the sun sets," Ms. Garzarelli, 47, said.

Ms. Garzarelli and Zacks plan to produce research on the stock market and industry groups for institutional investors. The reports "will be a continuation of the sector-analysis service she's been producing for over 15 years," Mr. Zacks said. "We're going to be working with her to produce it and marketing it with her."

She has also agreed to co-manage a U.S. stock mutual fund with Mario Gabelli that will be marketed through Mr. Gabelli's firm in New York. He will pick stocks, and she will provide market strategy.

Ms. Garzarelli won Wall Street's attention by predicting the October 1987 plunge, in which the Dow Jones industrial

average lost 22.6 percent in a single day. In recent years, she has been bullish on the stock market.

Lehman fired Ms. Garzarelli in October, saying she and the operation she led, called Sector Analysis, was too expensive. She had spent 10 years at Lehman, analyzing the stock market through indicators such as earnings and interest rates and investor sentiment.

"She's got an established reputation in market timing," Mr. Zacks said.

Ms. Garzarelli's previous stint as a money manager was less successful. The Sector Analysis Portfolio she managed trailed the Standard & Poor's 500 Index in performance, and the fund was closed in August.

(Bloomberg, AP-DJ)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Feb. 23									
Cross Rates					Eurocurrency Deposits				
	1 U.S. Dollar	1 British Pound	1 Japanese Yen	1 Swiss Franc	1 German Mark	1 French Franc	1 Italian Lira	1 Spanish Peseta	1 Portuguese Escudo
American	1.00	0.75	106.5	0.66	1.93	166.6	200.4	166.6	200.4
British	1.33	1.00	143.8	0.88	2.55	213.6	250.0	200.0	250.0
Japanese	0.0094	0.0070	1.00	0.0060	0.0177	1.49	1.78	1.49	1.78
Swiss	1.55	1.33	166.7	1.00	3.36	283.6	333.3	277.8	333.3
German	0.52	0.44	59.3	0.30	1.00	84.8	100.0	83.3	100.0
French	0.06	0.05	6.6	0.04	0.12	1.00	120.0	100.0	120.0
Italian	0.0002	0.0001	2.0	0.0001	0.0033	0.0083	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spanish	0.00002	0.00001	0.0001	0.000003	0.00008	0.002	0.0001	1.00	1.00
Portuguese	0.000002	0.000001	0.000001	0.00000003	0.0000008	0.00002	0.000001	0.000001	1.00
1 Euro	1.00	0.75	106.5	0.66	1.93	166.6	200.4	166.6	200.4
1 British Pound	1.33	1.00	143.8	0.88	2.55	213.6	250.0	200.0	250.0
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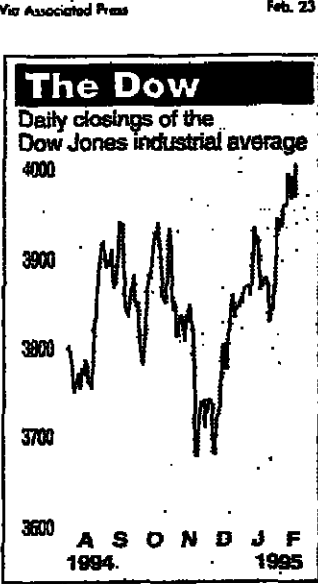
MARKET DIARY

Blue-Chip Rally Captivates Market

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average surged above 4,000 points Thursday for the first time, propelled by a belief that interest rates will not rise much this year and corporate earnings will keep growing. More than a year after it first came within 15 points of the 4,000 barrier, the 30-stock average went more than 20 points above it at one time and held on to finish at 4,003.33, up 30.28 points. "It'll prove to be a milestone along the way to 6,000 by the year 2000," said Graham Tanaka, president of Tanaka Capital Management in New York. The Standard & Poor's 500 index also closed at a new high, rising 1.83 points to 486.90. "Earnings are high and will probably stay high with most companies," said Robert Stovall, president of Stovall/Twenty-First Advisers. "The Fed is already thinking about reducing rates." Stocks of banks and securities companies were among the biggest gainers, helped by optimism that interest rates will not rise and squeeze profit margins. Telefonos de Mexico's American depositary receipts were the most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange, slipping 1/4 to 28 1/2 as Mexico's Bolsa stock index lost more than 5 percent. Tobacco stocks rose after a mistrial was declared in Indiana in a lawsuit brought by a lung-cancer victim. RJR Nabisco rose 1/4 to 59 1/2, and Philip Morris rose 1/4 to 59 1/2. Compag Computer fell 2 to 34 1/2 after the company was dropped from a Morgan Stanley strategist's buy list. Merck rose 1/4 to 42 1/2 after the drugmaker said early research indicated its MK-639 experimental AIDS drug was more effective than AZT. (Bloomberg, AP)

MARK: Threat to Single Currency

Continued from Page 11
frances, though it edged up to 1.2492 Swiss francs from 1.2473 francs. The pound rose to \$1.5950 from \$1.5890. "I think monetary union is unworkable," said Neil MacKinnon, chief currency strategist for Citibank in London. "I don't think there will be a single currency apart from the Deutsche mark." For some EU members, such as Italy, the outlook is grim indeed. "The lira is not just low," said Eric Reiter, managing director of PaineWebber International in Paris. "It has almost disappeared as a currency." Faced with high deficits and plagued by political scandals, Spain faces problems similar to those of Italy, which left the currency grid in 1992. In spite of rises in interest rates by the Bank of Spain, its currency has ranked among the chief losers in the recent run by the mark. What threatens even greater turmoil within Europe is the growing suspicion that the Bundesbank will raise interest rates, perhaps in the first half of this year. That could force other European central banks to follow suit to defend their currencies when unemployment re-



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	40.1	39.9	40.0	+0.1
IBM	100.0	99.5	100.0	+0.5
Microsoft	55.0	54.5	55.0	+0.5
Oracle	45.0	44.5	45.0	+0.5
Novell	35.0	34.5	35.0	+0.5

NASDAQ Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	35.0	34.5	35.0	+0.5
Microsoft	55.0	54.5	55.0	+0.5
Oracle	45.0	44.5	45.0	+0.5
Novell	35.0	34.5	35.0	+0.5
IBM	100.0	99.5	100.0	+0.5

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Goldman Sachs	100.0	99.5	100.0	+0.5
JP Morgan Chase	80.0	79.5	80.0	+0.5
Bank of America	60.0	59.5	60.0	+0.5
Wells Fargo	40.0	39.5	40.0	+0.5
Citigroup	20.0	19.5	20.0	+0.5

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones Industrial	4003.33	3972.17	4003.33	+30.28
S&P 500	486.90	484.07	486.90	+1.83
NASDAQ Composite	1000.00	995.00	1000.00	+5.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	500.00	495.00	500.00	+5.00
Utilities	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Health Care	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Technology	300.00	299.50	300.00	+0.50
Financial	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1000.00	995.00	1000.00	+5.00
Industrials	500.00	495.00	500.00	+5.00
Utilities	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Health Care	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Technology	300.00	299.50	300.00	+0.50

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1000.00	995.00	1000.00	+5.00
Industrials	500.00	495.00	500.00	+5.00
Utilities	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Health Care	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Technology	300.00	299.50	300.00	+0.50

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Bonds	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Utilities	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
10 Industrials	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1000.00	995.00	1000.00	+5.00

NASDAQ Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	1000.00	995.00	1000.00	+5.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	1.00	0.99	1.00	+0.01
Copper	1.00	0.99	1.00	+0.01
Gold	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2500.00	2490.00	2500.00	+10.00
DAX	1000.00	990.00	1000.00	+10.00
Nikkei	15000.00	14900.00	15000.00	+100.00

Financial

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Financial	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Stock Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Stock Indexes	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
AT&T	1.00	2.5%
IBM	1.00	2.5%
Microsoft	1.00	2.5%

Industrials

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Utilities

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Utilities	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Health Care

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Health Care	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Technology

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Technology	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Financial

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Financial	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Spot Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	1.00	0.99	1.00	+0.01
Copper	1.00	0.99	1.00	+0.01
Gold	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

U.S. Futures

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
U.S. Futures	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Grains

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Grains	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Metals

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Metals	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Stock Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Stock Indexes	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Industrials

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Utilities

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Utilities	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Health Care

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Health Care	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Technology

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Technology	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Financial

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Financial	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Spot Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	1.00	0.99	1.00	+0.01
Copper	1.00	0.99	1.00	+0.01
Gold	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

CBS Appoints Lund as New President
NEW YORK (AP) — Peter A. Lund, executive vice president of CBS Broadcast Group and president of CBS Television Network, will succeed Howard Stringer as president of CBS Broadcast Group, effective next Wednesday, the company said Thursday. Mr. Stringer, who has been president since 1988, resigned Thursday to head a new media and technology venture formed by three telephone companies. Bell Atlantic Corp., Nynex Corp. and Pacific Telesis Group will offer home entertainment, information and interactive services to viewers over those companies' video dial-tone networks.

American Maize Picks Eridania Bid
STAMFORD, Conn. (AP) — American Maize-Products Co. agreed to be acquired by Eridania Béglin-Say SA, a French agricultural and industrial firm, for about \$408 million. But American Maize's chairman, William Ziegler, and GHI Corp., a major shareholder in the company, filed a lawsuit in state court in Maine to block the deal. Under terms of the deal, announced late Wednesday, Eridania said it would pay \$40 a share in a tender offer for all shares outstanding of American Maize. The agreement came several hours after American Maize said it had received a \$500 million cash offer from an unnamed party for its corn starch and sweetener business, which makes up about 70 percent of its revenue. American Maize also makes Optimo cigars and other tobacco products.

Businesses Plan to Raise Investment
WASHINGTON (AP) — American businesses plan to increase investments in plants and equipment by 6.6 percent this year, the fourth straight increase, the government said Thursday in its first look at capital spending plans for 1995. The Commerce Department reported that about 21,000 businesses surveyed had said they would spend about \$592.9 billion this year, up from an estimated \$556.3 billion in 1994. It would be the fourth consecutive increase in capital spending after a decline in 1991, when the last recession was ending. Capital spending totaled \$489.1 billion in 1993.

U.S. Investors Keep Money Home
NEW YORK (APX) — Net purchases of foreign securities by U.S. investors totaled \$5.1 billion in the third quarter of 1994, the lowest level in four years, the Securities Industry Association reported Thursday. Purchases of European shares topped the list in the latest quarter, with net acquisitions of nearly \$6.3 billion, including \$4.3 billion of shares in European Union countries. U.S. investors bought \$2.3 billion in Asian shares. Net purchases in Asia and Europe were offset by \$6.8 billion in net sales of Latin American and Caribbean shares, the association said. Foreign investors more than doubled their net purchases of U.S. securities in the third quarter, to \$43.5 billion from \$16 billion in the previous quarter. Almost all purchases were of fixed-income securities such as bonds.

AIG Profit Rises 13% in 4th Quarter
NEW YORK (AP) — American International Group Inc. reported Thursday a 13 percent increase in fourth-quarter profit, citing higher income from insurance premiums, a rebound in financial services and strength in overseas businesses. The company earned \$577.1 million in the three months, compared with \$510.2 million a year earlier. Revenue rose 10 percent, to \$5.9 billion.

Pennex's 4th-Quarter Earnings Fall
PLANO, Texas (Bloomberg) — J.C. Penney Co. said its fourth-quarter earnings fell 2.5 percent as its sales gain was more than offset by higher operating and credit costs. The retailer's net income in the quarter ended Jan. 28 fell to \$428 million, or \$1.78 a share, from year-earlier profit of \$439 million. In the year-earlier period, a \$2 million charge for the cost of retiring debt early made net income \$437 million, or \$1.79 a share. Pennex, the United States' fourth-largest retailer, reported a 5 percent increase in retail sales to \$6.63 billion from \$6.32 billion.

Qualcomm Shares Rise on Deal With Bell Firms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN DIEGO — Qualcomm Inc. shares rose 8.7 percent Thursday after two regional Bell operating companies said they would install technology that Qualcomm had patents on and that it developed. Qualcomm shares closed up \$2.25, at \$28.25. Bell Atlantic Corp. and Nynex Corp. said their cellular phone units would use code division multiple access, or CDMA, technology throughout their U.S. wireless markets. CDMA is a digital wireless technology that increases the capacity of a cellular network. Qualcomm has patents on CDMA. CDMA is competing with other digital technologies to become the technology of choice as U.S. cellular service providers spend billions of dollars upgrading their networks. "Nynex has said previously that we would use CDMA, but the two companies haven't said this jointly before," a Nynex spokesman said. "If there was any question in anybody's mind that the alliance would use CDMA, it has been put to rest today." Bell Atlantic and Nynex said they would begin installing CDMA in their cellular networks by the end of the year. The spokesman said Nynex and Bell Atlantic had not decided from whom they would buy equipment. But he said the companies planned to conduct trials with manufacturers including AT&T Corp. and Motorola Inc.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Amsterdam

Brussels

Frankfurt

London

Paris

Stockholm

Oslo

Stock Exchange

Amsterdam		Brussels		Frankfurt		London		Paris		Stockholm		Oslo		Stock Exchange		
ADM-ROFF	51.60	Almelt	7490	2500	AEG	102.00	Abbey Natl	4.45	Alcatel	52.00	Almelt	7490	2500	Alcatel	52.00	
Accor	112.00	Amco	6710	2200	Alcatel	52.00	Accor	112.00	Alcatel	52.00	Accor	112.00	Alcatel	52.00	Alcatel	52.00
ADM-ROFF	51.60	Amco	6710	2200	Alcatel	52.00	ADM-ROFF	51.60	Amco	6710	2200	ADM-ROFF	51.60	Amco	6710	2200
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EUROPE

ICI Earnings Jump
As Recovery Lifts
Chemical Demand

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC said Thursday its pretax profit more than doubled last year as growing economies in Europe and the United States increased demand for industrial chemicals.

The company earned £514 million (£817 million) last year before taxes and not including a one-time after-tax charge of £82

million, which was largely for restructuring. That compares with £280 million earned in 1993.

Sales rose to £9.19 billion from £8.43 billion.

But shares of Britain's largest chemical company fell amid disappointment it did not raise its dividend above the 27.5 pence a share it paid last year. The shares ended at 716 pence, down 7.

ICI forecast higher earnings for 1995, saying that "prospects for the current year are encouraging, with growth continuing in all major economies, and inflation low."

But the company also said the strong growth in the last half-year in the United States and Britain "may be slowing slightly." The company also warned that raw material prices were rising and "businesses close to the consumer experienced price resistance" in the past few months.

Despite the potential for slowing economies, analysts said they had little doubt that Imperial would be able to increase profit this year.

"It's within expectations, and we have no worries about 1995," said Philip Morris, an analyst at Smith New Court Securities.

Of Imperial's four major divisions, industrial chemicals performed strongest, with operating profit rising 157 percent, to £162 million, amid higher sales and rising prices.

The paints division saw operating profit rise 21 percent, to £122 million.

Ronald Hampel, deputy chairman and chief executive of Imperial, said "selective acquisitions" might be part of its future strategy.

Mr. Hampel said Imperial would use acquisitions to expand its core businesses. "We have focused our portfolio in 12 business areas," he said. "Our problem is going to be the right allocation at the right time."

As part of the move to increase profitability of core assets, Imperial said it would continue to restructure its explosives business.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

Poland Shines for Banks

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

WARSAW — A year after rescheduling its foreign debt, Poland is living up to its potential as the largest, most dynamic market in Central Europe, Western bankers say.

Despite sluggish privatizations, political turmoil and high inflation, "there are very few places where so much progress has been made in so little time," said Jacques-Henri Wahl, chairman of Banque Nationale de Paris-Dresdner Bank Polska SA.

Mr. Wahl said Poland's decision to award foreign banks full operating licenses was "a step that encourages the development of the Polish banking system" and a catalyst for foreign investment.

BNP-Dresdner Polska, along with Citibank, Creditanstalt-Bankverein of Austria and Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale of Germany, are the first to receive such licenses.

The opening of the banks coincides with a surge in interest among foreign investors that had been awaiting progress on the country's foreign debt, economic and financial market reforms and privatizations.

"The lack of a debt restructuring was a major obstacle to a greater involvement in Poland," said Ernst-Moritz Lipp, a Dresdner Bank executive who orchestrated the scheduling of \$13 billion that Poland owed foreign creditors in 1994.

But the pickup in interest in Poland is also tied to the country's recent economic performance, which economists said was beginning to rebound.

International investors won't be able to ignore the positive development in Poland for long," said Bernhard Walter, the Dresdner Bank management board member responsible for the bank's Eastern European operations.

Many foreign investors are already here, including Coca-Cola Co., Fiat SpA and Hewlett-Packard Co.

"The big boom" has yet to come, along with a move to large-scale privatizations, Mr. Walter said.

"If we were not going to advise our own clients to invest here, then we would not have invested here ourselves," Mr. Walter said.

The bank hopes to break even in two to three years.

BNP and Dresdner Bank each contributed about \$5 million toward the venture.

Economic growth is expected to average 5 percent in 1995. That would be a sharp turnaround from 1990, when the Polish economy contracted 8 percent because of the country's conversion from a Soviet-style command econ-

'There are few places where so much progress has been made in so little time.'

Jacques-Henri Wahl,
chairman of BNP-Dresdner Bank Polska SA.

my to a demand-driven marketplace. Inflation has fallen to 30 percent from 600 percent five years ago.

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gustsson, 40, who joined SKF as the head of its European division last year.

"Personally, I have no misgivings about Sahlin," said Bjorn Germer, chief equity analyst at Matthews Fondkommission in Stockholm. "But a lot of traders have been thinking for a while that it's time for a new generation to take over."

SKF shares closed at 135 kronor in Stockholm, up 3.

SKF also said its chief executive officer, Mauritz Sahlin, would step down at the company's annual meeting in April. Mr. Sahlin, 60, will be succeeded by Peter Au-

Auto Sales Bring SKF Its First Profit Since 1990

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — SKF AB, the Swedish ball-bearing company, posted its first profit in four years Thursday as an upswing in global automobile sales bolstered demand for its products.

SKF reported pretax profit for 1994 of 1.82 billion kronor (\$248 million), reversing a loss of 669 million kronor in 1993. Sales rose to 33.2 billion kronor from 29.2

billion kronor. Both figures were in line with forecasts SKF made last month.

The company said it would pay a dividend of 4.25 kronor in 1994; it paid no dividend in 1993.

SKF also said its chief executive officer, Mauritz Sahlin, would step down at the company's annual meeting in April. Mr. Sahlin, 60, will be succeeded by Peter Au-

Telegraph Will Leave London Exchange

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Telegraph PLC said Thursday it would soon leave the London Stock Exchange, ending three years as a public company, as it announced lower 1994 results caused by a newspaper price war in Britain.

Hollinger Inc., the company that owns 58.53 percent of Telegraph and is controlled by the Canadian executive Conrad Black, said it would buy the shares through its American Publishing Co. subsidiary. It did not say when or at what price.

News of Mr. Black's intentions lifted Telegraph's shares 54 pence, to 434, despite its drop in profit. The Telegraph reported annual pretax profit of £45 million (\$72 million).

The company's revenue fell to £252.1 million from £255.7 million, while revenue from sales of the Daily Telegraph, Sunday Telegraph and Spectator fell 21 percent, to £90 million.

The Daily Telegraph reduced its cover price to 30 pence from 48 pence in June 1994, and its competitor, The Times, cut its price in stages to 20 pence from 45 pence.

The drop in revenue from newspaper sales was partly offset by a 13 percent rise in advertising revenue, to £153 million.

Stephen Grabiner, managing director of Telegraph, said Mr. Black's buyback would not affect the running of the company. "From an operating perspective, Hollinger has made it clear this is a restructuring and there will be no impact on the operation of The Telegraph," he said.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3300	2100
2200	3200	2000
2100	3100	1900
2000	3000	1800
1900	2900	1700
1800	2800	1600
1700	2700	1500
1600	2600	1400
1500	2500	1300
1400	2400	1200
1300	2300	1100
1200	2200	1000
1100	2100	900
1000	2000	800
900	1900	700
800	1800	600
700	1700	500
600	1600	400
500	1500	300
400	1400	200
300	1300	100
200	1200	0
100	1100	-100
0	1000	-200
-100	900	-300
-200	800	-400
-300	700	-500
-400	600	-600
-500	500	-700
-600	400	-800
-700	300	-900
-800	200	-1000
-900	100	-1100
-1000	0	-1200

Very briefly:

- Adam Opel AG, the German unit of General Motors Corp., said it was recalling more than a million of its cars worldwide, mainly the Astra model, to fix problems with airbags and fuel lines.
- The European Union will not withdraw its candidate, Renato Ruggiero, a former trade minister of Italy, to head the World Trade Organization, despite calls for him to step down.
- Boots Co. is in talks with Daewoo Corp. on a partnership to provide service for South Korean cars when they are sold in Britain, starting in April.
- Switzerland's adjusted current-account surplus in the fourth quarter narrowed to 6.5 billion Swiss francs (\$5 billion) from 6.7 billion francs a year earlier.
- Henkel KGaA posted a profit of 460 million Deutsche marks (\$312 million) in 1994, up 20 percent from the previous year.
- Lauda Air Luftfahrt AG's 1994 profit rose 73 percent, to 59.3 million Austrian schillings (\$6 million) as passenger traffic rose.
- Fokker NV workers at the Ypenburg plant in the Netherlands, which employs about 600, are planning a strike, reports said. The plane maker, owned by Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG, is due to announce reorganization plans Monday.
- East German new business registrations in 1994 fell more than 10 percent from 1993, to 170,782.
- Canal Plus SA and Bertelsmann AG together lost 40 million French francs in 1994 on their stakes in the German TV channel Vox, the chairman of Canal Plus, Pierre Lescurie, said.
- Royal Insurance Holdings PLC announced a 166 percent jump in 1994 earnings, to £401 million (\$638 million), helped by "outstanding performance" from the British general insurance business, the company said.
- Argentaria Corp. Bancaria de España expects to sell its 85 percent stake in Banco Simeon SA to Caixa Geral de Depósitos of Portugal.
- Hagemeier NV's profit rose 35 percent last year to 217.6 million guilders (\$145 million), buoyed by extraordinary gains. The Dutch trading company also said it planned to split its shares 2-for-1.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, Knight-Ridder, AFX, AFP)

NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
Tables include the national price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16
-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26
-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36
-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46
-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52	-53	-54	-55	-56
-57	-58	-59	-60	-61	-62	-63	-64	-65	-66
-67	-68	-69	-70	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	-76
-77	-78	-79	-80	-81	-82	-83	-84	-85	-86
-87	-88	-89	-90	-91	-92	-93	-94	-95	-96
-97	-98	-99	-100	-101	-102	-103	-104	-105	-106
-107	-108	-109	-110	-111	-112	-113	-114	-115	-116
-117	-118	-119	-120	-121	-122	-123	-124	-125	-126
-127	-128	-129	-130	-131	-132	-133	-134	-135	-136
-137	-138	-139	-140	-141	-142	-143	-144	-145	-146
-147	-148	-149	-150	-151	-152	-153	-154	-155	-156
-157	-158	-159	-160	-161	-162	-163	-164	-165	-166
-167	-168	-169	-170	-171	-172	-173	-174	-175	-176
-177	-178	-179	-180	-181	-182	-183	-184	-185	-186
-187	-188	-189	-190	-191	-192	-193	-194	-195	-196
-197	-198	-199	-200	-201	-202	-203	-204	-205	-206
-207	-208	-209	-210	-211	-212	-213	-214	-215	-216
-217	-218	-219	-220	-221	-222	-223	-224	-225	-226
-227	-228	-229	-230	-231	-232	-233	-234	-235	-236
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Thursday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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Thursday's 4 p.m. Closes include the nationwide prices closing on Wall Street and do not differ elsewhere. Via The Associated

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1992

frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - rarely.

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AS - Australian Dollars; AU - Australian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; £ - British Pound Sterling; L - Luxembourg Francs; M - Swiss Francs; S - Swedish Krona; SF - Swiss Francs; ¥ - Yens; a - asked; o - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; n - New; S - suspended; u - Unsubscribed; v - Dividend; - Ex-Rite; - @ - Offer Price incl. 3% premium, charge; + - Paris exchange; + - Amsterdam exchange; - - - - - Unsubscribed; - - - - - not registered with regulatory authority; P - Middle of bid and offered price; t - estimated price; y - price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z - bid price.

SPORTS

San Antonio Tops Phoenix, But Can't Silence Barkley

The Associated Press
Charles Barkley isn't easily impressed. After his team, the Phoenix Suns, was beaten Wednesday night by San Antonio, 105-100, Barkley said he didn't consider the Spurs a contender in the West.
"It's a three-dog race and the Spurs aren't one of them," said Barkley, who missed 15 of 22 shots against San Antonio.
"They cannot beat us in a seven-game series," he said. "We have a better team than they do. They played as good as they can tonight, and we did not play very good, and we still should have won."
San Antonio's Sean Elliott disagreed.
"You guys listen too much to Charles," said Elliott, who scored seven of his 19 points in the

The loss spoiled Derrick Coleman's return to the Nets' lineup. He had 14 points and 10 rebounds after missing six games with a chip fracture of his pelvis.

Bucks 100, Bulls 92: Todd Day scored 21 points and ignited a late 7-0 run by the Bucks. Day made a 3-pointer to give Milwaukee its first lead of the fourth quarter, 89-88, with 2:49 left. Day then stole the ball from Calbert Cheaney, and Marty Conlon hit a jumper to put the Bucks ahead 91-88.

Cheaney scored 22 points for the visiting Bulls, who have lost 11 of 12 games.

Hornets 100, Kings 89: In Charlotte, North Carolina, Alonzo Mourning had 29 points and 17 rebounds for the Hornets. Muggsy Bogues and Larry Johnson each added 19 points for Charlotte, which used a 10-3 run to take a 72-58 lead late in the third quarter.

Walt Williams led Sacramento with 28 points.

Jazz 118, Clippers 109: Karl Malone scored 29 points and Utah, playing at home, used a 9-0 fourth-quarter run to beat Los Angeles.

After Pooh Richardson's jumper cut Utah's lead to 97-96 with 7:43 left in the fourth period, Malone and Adam Keese combined for all nine of Utah's points during the decisive run. Richardson and Loy Vaught led the Clippers with 21 points each.

SuperSonics 120, Timberwolves 104: In Tacoma, Washington, Kendall Gill scored 15 of his career-high 34 points in the third quarter, and Shawn Kemp had 20 points and 13 rebounds for the Sonics.

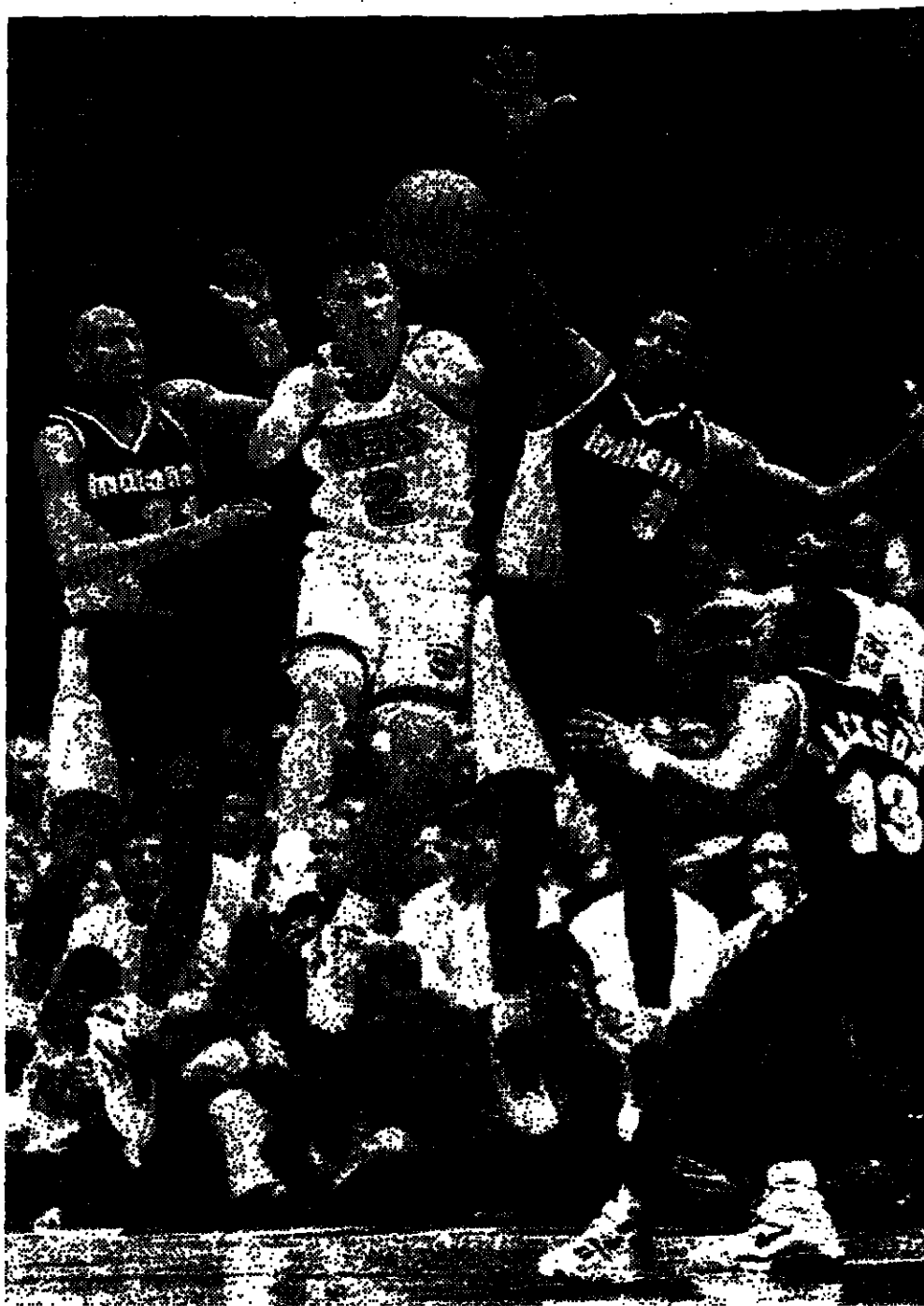
Seattle led by 35 points twice, including 104-69 after three quarters, en route to its 15th straight victory over the Timberwolves.

It was the 300th career victory for Seattle's coach, George Karl.

Lakers 112, 76ers 100: Anthony Peeler scored 21 points and Nick Van Exel 20 as the Lakers beat Philadelphia for the 11th straight time at home.

Willie Burton and reserve guard Jeff Gray each scored 21 points for the 76ers, who haven't won at the Forum since capturing the last two games of the NBA finals in 1983.

Trail Blazers 107, Warriors 89: In Oakland, California, Rod Strickland scored 35 points, including 12 in the third quarter to help break the game open for Portland.



Nets' guard Rex Walters heaves a pass between Reggie Miller, left, and Derrick McKey.

Whalers Jubilant After Rare Victory Over Bruins, 3-2

The Associated Press
Beating the Boston Bruins was enough to make the Hartford Whalers' goalie Sean Burke lose track of his 100th National Hockey League victory.

"I forgot about that," said Burke, who made 42 saves in Hartford's 3-2 overtime victory Wednesday night. "It's kind of ironic, because I got my first win against Boston. It's nice, I mean this is a team we've always since I've been here and before that — had a little jinx against."

Darren Turcotte scored with 2:01 left in overtime to give

Craig Simpson put Buffalo ahead 3-2 when he poked a rebound past Tommy Soderstrom for his third goal in two games. Soderstrom made 28 saves and Dominik Hasek stopped 26 shots for Buffalo.

Pierre Turgeon and Scott LaChance scored power-play goals for visiting New York in the second period. After Buffalo took a 2-0 lead on Wayne Presley's first-period goal and Doug Bodger's power-play goal early in the second.

Blues 4, Sharks 3: Greg Gilbert scored his second goal of the game with 1:24 remaining and Ian Laperriere had two goals and an assist as St. Louis, playing at home, improved to 12-1-0 lifetime against San Jose.

Patrice Dardif assisted on all four goals and Gilbert also added an assist for St. Louis.

Fat Falcou ended Curtis Joseph's shutout bid at 8:09, and Tom Pedersen and Sandis Ozolinsh scored in the closing minutes to tie the game.

Oilers 2, Stars 1: In Edmonton, Alberta, Todd Marchant scored with 1:09 remaining and Mike Stapleton added a power-play goal with 36 seconds left.

Stapleton beat the Dallas goalie Andy Moog just 12 seconds after the Stars defenseman Grant Ledyard was sent off for boarding. The goal was Edmonton's first in 35 power-play opportunities.

Paul Broten opened the scoring with 1:54 left in the second period.

Bill Ranford made 36 saves for the Oilers, who ended a three-game losing streak.

Jets 4, Canucks 1: Darrin Shannon scored two goals as Winnipeg won at Vancouver in the first game of a tight-fisted contest earlier this month.

Teemu Selanne, who had two assists for the Jets, was injured in the Feb. 9 game when he was checked by Mike Peca. This time it was the Jets who did most of the heavy hitting.

NHL HIGHLIGHTS

Hartford's first home victory over Boston in five games since November 1992.

"We didn't play a great game tonight, but we got a win and that's the bottom line," said Burke, 100-122-33 in seven seasons with New Jersey and Hartford.

Geoff Sanderson and Chris Pronger also scored for Hartford, which was outshot 44-20 and failed to score on four power-play opportunities.

Cam Neely and Ted Donato scored for Boston.

Red Wings 4, Maple Leafs 1: In Detroit, Shawn Burr and Dino Ciccarelli scored goals early in the second period as Detroit beat Toronto for the second time in three nights to increase its winning streak to four games.

Burr put the Red Wings ahead 47 seconds into the second when he put his own rebound past Damian Rhodes. Ciccarelli made it 3-1 at 4:25, diving to beat Jamie Macoun to Paul Coffey's centering pass.

Vyacheslav Kozlov scored in the first period and Greg Johnson added an empty-net goal for Detroit.

Islanders 3, Sabres 2: Brad Delgarno scored with 11:30 remaining in the third period as New York rallied from a 2-0 deficit.

Visiting Kansas State got 18 points from Elliott Hatcher.

No. 21 Purdue 64, Ohio State 55: Cuonzo Martin continued his onslaught against Ohio State by scoring 17 points, and Matt Waddell hit two important late jumpers as Purdue moved within a half-game of Michigan State's Big Ten lead.

Ohio State's 5-19 record is its worst ever through 24 games. The Buckeyes' 1-13 mark in Big Ten play also is its worst through 14 games in its 82 years of conference play.

Illinois 94, Minnesota 88: Robert Bennett hit a free throw with six seconds remaining and followed it with a slam dunk in the final second for the Fighting Illini. Bennett finished with a career-high 24 points as Illinois scored its 16th straight victory over Minnesota at Assembly Hall.

With 20 seconds remaining in regulation and the score tied at 73, Minnesota's Voshon Lenard missed a free throw, and the game went into overtime. Lenard scored 24 points for the Gophers.

U.S. Yachts Tie in Cup Trials

The Associated Press
SAN DIEGO — A day after winning with the closest margin of the 1995 America's Cup trials, Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes led no doubt Wednesday when it beat Young America by 1 minute, 33 seconds.

The victory was worth four points, pulling Stars & Stripes into a first-place tie with Young America for the Citizen Cup lead with 21 points. On Tuesday, Conner's boat beat Young America by three seconds.

There are two more races left for the defenders in the third round-robin. The all-women America3 team, which has only seven points, will face Young America on Thursday and Stars & Stripes on Friday.

Team New Zealand went 6-0 in the third round with its defeat of Sydney 95 by 3:18, and oneAustralia took sole possession of second place in the Louis Vuitton Cup standings when it beat NZL-39 by 3 minutes. With Team New Zealand (40 points), oneAustralia (33), and NZL-39 (29) dominating the foreign fleet, Nippon (18) and France 3 (15) will be fighting for survival in round-robin four, which begins March 2.

Virginia Hammers Georgia Tech to Take ACC Lead

The Associated Press
Coach Jeff Jones is not about to celebrate 11th-ranked Virginia's surprising lead in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

"At the end of two weeks, after we conclude the regular season, if we are still on top of the ACC, I'll enjoy that immensely," Jones said Wednesday night after his Cavaliers moved a half-game in front of idle North Carolina by routing No. 24 Georgia Tech, 83-60.

The victory was Virginia's third straight over Georgia Tech since the Cavaliers stopped the Yellow Jackets' nine-game winning streak in the series.

"It wasn't just a matter of making shots and individual plays," Jones said. "We made some really good decisions. There's no way I would have dreamed this."

Any dream about the game by Jones' Georgia Tech counterpart, Bobby Cremins, would have been a nightmare.

"That was our worst performance of the year," he said after Tech lost for the third time in four games.

"We're all embarrassed," Cremins said. "I'm really disappointed that we didn't give Virginia a better game. We can make excuses, but there really are no excuses."

Harold Deane and Junior Burroughs

scored 19 points apiece, and Curtis Staples added 17 for the Cavaliers (19-6, 11-3 in the ACC). Deane and Staples had five 3-point baskets each as Virginia moved ahead of second-ranked North Carolina, which stands 10-3 in the ACC.

James Forrest led Tech (16-10, 6-7) with 17 points in his first start since breaking a bone in his left hand in an auto accident almost four weeks ago.

No. 7 Maryland 84, North Carolina State 71: Joe Smith had 20 points and 15 rebounds as the Terrapins continued their homecourt mastery of the Wolfpack. Duane Simpkins added 16 points for Maryland, which has won six straight against State at Cole Field House since January, 1989. Todd Fuller led N.C. State with 21 points.

Maryland, 15-0 at home this season, had five starters in double figures for the ninth time while giving Gary Williams his 100th victory as its coach.

No. 8 Arkansas 92, LSU 90: Scotty Thurman stole the ball and passed it to Clint McDaniel, who sank the winning basket just before the buzzer sounded as the Razorbacks made their record 8-0 against LSU since entering the Southeastern Conference in 1992.

Corliss Williamson led Arkansas with 29 points, and McDaniel added 17.

Ronnie Henderson led LSU with 28

points. Landers Nolley added 17 points for the Tigers, who have lost eight of their last nine games.

No. 9 Villanova 78, Penn 74: Eric Eberz scored 25 points, and Jason Lawson added 20 as Villanova held off a late rally. Penn's Matt Maloney hit a

3-pointer with 21 seconds to play, bringing the Quakers to 73-74. Maloney led Penn with 25 points.

Penn's Jerome Allen missed a 25-foot 3-point attempt with 5 seconds to play, and Villanova was able to preserve the victory with free throws in the final seconds by Eberz and Jonathan Haynes.

No. 10 Wake Forest 64, Clemson 52: Randolph Childress scored 15 of his 18 points in the second half, and Tim Duncan had 19 points and five blocks for the Demon Deacons, who won for the seventh time in eight games.

Clemson got to 51-48, but made only two of its last seven shots. Merl Code had 15 points for the Tigers, losers of four straight.

Nebraska 78, No. 14 Missouri 75: Tom Wald made two free throws with 17 seconds left, and Jaron Boone added a thunderous dunk 12 seconds later as the Cornhuskers rallied at Colum-

bia, Missouri. Erick Strickland had 27 points for Nebraska and Boone added 22.

Missouri's Paul O'Liney missed two free throws with 19 seconds left and the Tigers leading 75-74, then fouled Wald going for the rebound. O'Liney had 23 points.

Sammy Haley, a sophomore hitting career highs in points (24) and rebounds (12), had given the Tigers the lead with a free throw.

No. 16 Mississippi State 76, Vanderbilt 48: Darryl Wilson scored 23 points, and Erick Dampier dominated inside with 17 points and 19 rebounds for the Bulldogs.

With the victory, Mississippi State maintained a half-game lead over Arkansas in the Southeastern Conference's Western Division with three games left.

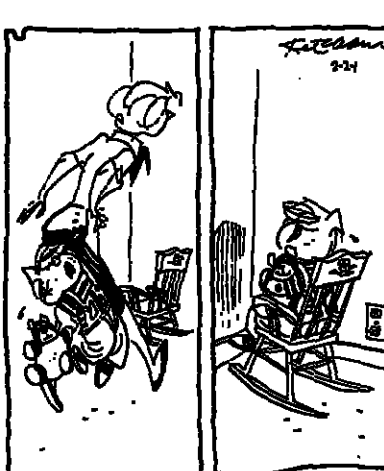
Vanderbilt, a winner of its previous four games, was frustrated by Dampier's defense. Chris Woods, who had scored 59 points in the previous three games, got just one in the game at Starkville.

No. 18 Oklahoma State 70, Kansas State 46: The Cowboys got 17 points and 10 rebounds from Bryant Reeves, and allowed just one basket in the final 8 minutes. The Wildcats have lost 10 of 11 since upsetting Oklahoma State last month.

COLLEGE HIGHLIGHTS

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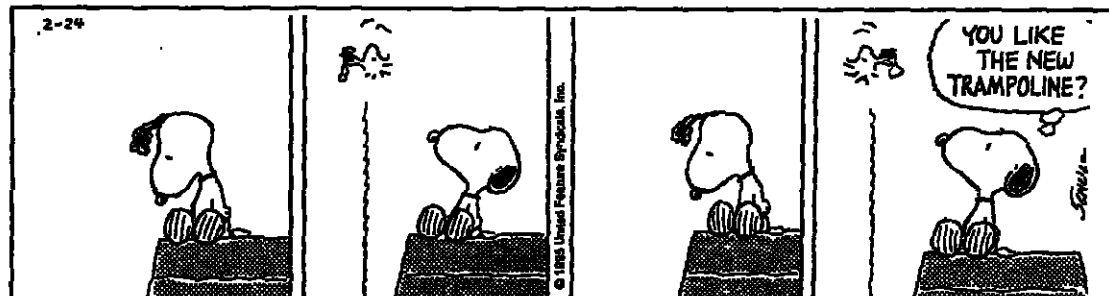
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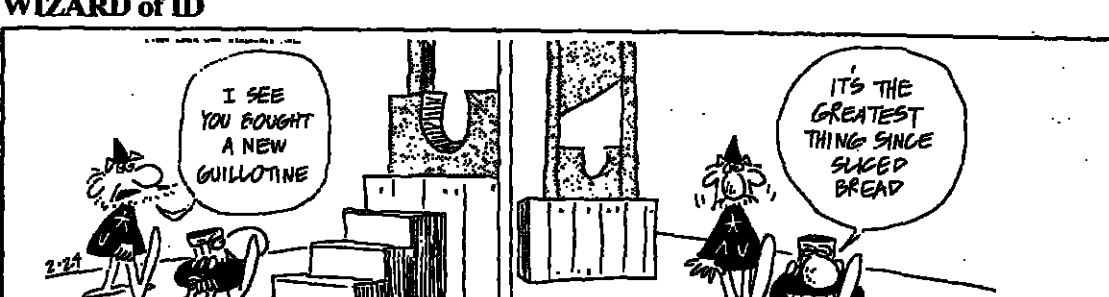
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Team Chief Makes Plea For Cantona

MANCHESTER, England — Manchester United's chairman, Martin Edwards, appeared on Thursday to the English Football Association not to impose a further ban on the team's French star, Eric Cantona.

Cantona, already suspended for the remainder of the season by the Premier League champions United, is to appear before a football association disciplinary committee on Friday to answer charges after his clash with a Crystal Palace supporter at a match in London last month.

Edwards said: "I hope the severity of punishment Manchester United have imposed will be taken into consideration and, at best, that they will decide the punishment we have given is sufficient."

"I'd be disappointed if the FA banned him from playing football permanently in this country," Edwards said.

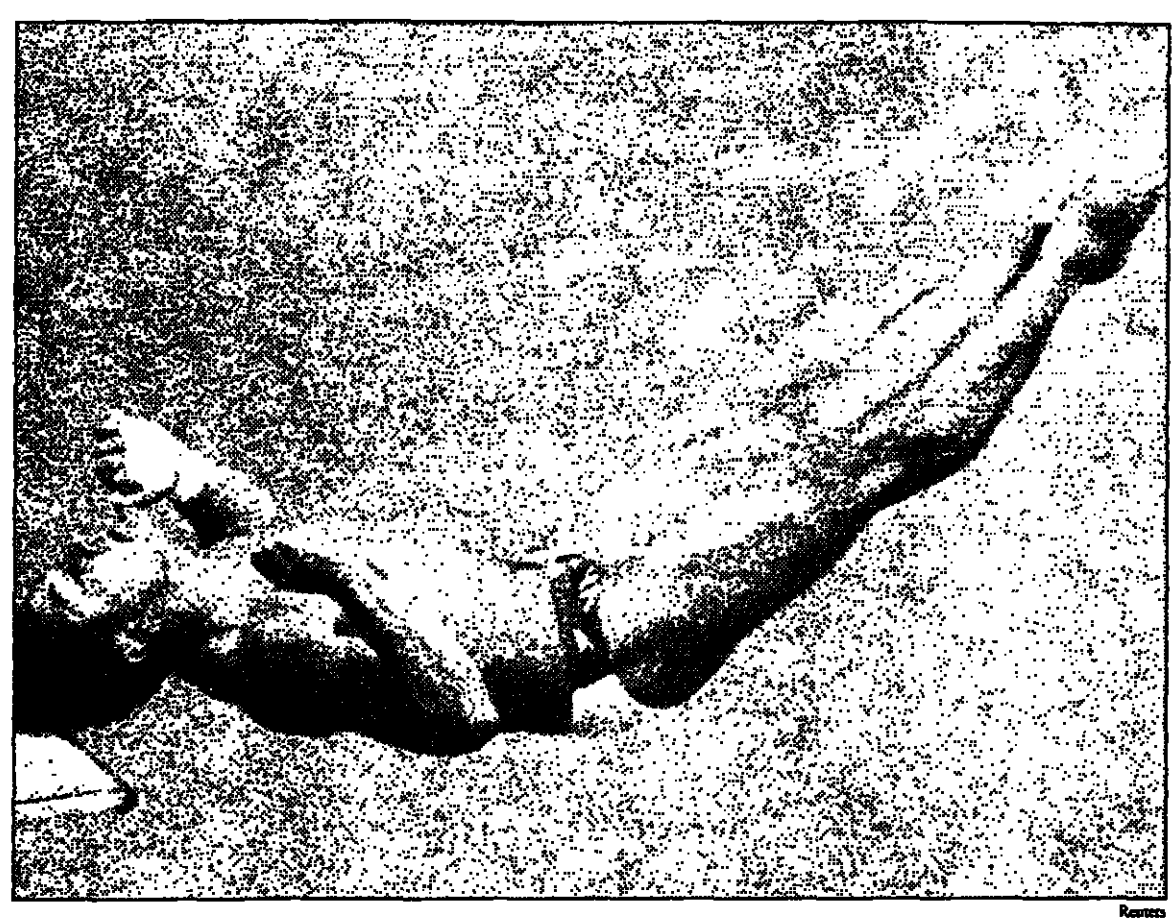
United's director and club attorney, Maurice Watkins, will represent Cantona before a three-man committee on Friday at St. Albans, north of London.

Edwards' comments followed remarks by the player's French lawyer, Jean Jacques Bertrand, that he feared Cantona could be handed a worldwide life ban.

In an interview published Thursday in the French sports daily L'Equipe, Bertrand said: "He faces exclusion, the extension of his ban to all federations. He could be banned from playing soccer for the rest of his life."

"My No. 1 objective is to find a solution. Eric will not resent an injustice. He accepted his club's sanctions, but if the FA's are too heavy, he won't be able to stand it."

Cantona, who was charged with common assault over the same incident by police on Tuesday, is scheduled to appear before a court in South London on March 23.



After injuring his head on the diving board, left, Greg Louganis went on to win the gold at the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

Gold Medalist Greg Louganis Says He Has AIDS

By Richard Sandomir
New York Times Service

Greg Louganis, the 1984 and 1988 Olympic gold medal diver, who publicly acknowledged his homosexuality at last year's Gay Games in New York, said he has AIDS.

In an interview with ABC's "20/20" that will be broadcast Friday, Louganis said he knew he was HIV-positive before the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, South Korea, and was greatly concerned when he hit his head on the board during a dive and shed blood in the pool.

Since the Seoul Games, enough time has passed for Louganis' infection to develop into AIDS, according to the definition established by the National Centers for Disease Control.

"According to the CDC, I have AIDS versus HIV," Louganis told Barbara Walters, the "20/20" interviewer. "I do have AIDS."

Louganis, 35, joins two other major athletes who said they had AIDS or were infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Magic Johnson left the Los Angeles Lakers in 1991 after saying he was infected with HIV. Arthur Ashe, the tennis star, died two years ago of AIDS-related causes.

Louganis has written a book, "Breaking the Surface," which will be released next week, in which he discusses his career, including winning four Olympic gold medals, as well as his upbringing and his sexuality.

In the television interview, Louganis told Walters that six months before the 1988 Olympics, he found out that a former companion of his was dying of AIDS. Louganis underwent testing and was found to be HIV-positive. He immediately began treatment with the drug AZT, taking powerful doses every four hours.

He said he went to Seoul fearing discovery of his condition.

"Dealing with HIV was really difficult for me because I felt like, God, the U.S. Olympic Committee needs to know this," he said.

"U.S. Diving needs to know it because what if I get sick at the Olympic Games and am unable to compete?"

Louganis said he was discouraged from telling the United States Olympic Committee about his condition by his doctor and his coach, Ron O'Brien.

On the reverse two-and-a-half pike, a qualifying dive in the springboard competition in which Louganis won his gold, he said: "I heard this big hollow thud, and then I found myself in the water. I just held my head in hopes, I didn't know if I was out or not. But I wanted to hold the blood in, or just not anybody touch it."

He said he was paralyzed with fear that there would be blood in the water, but he said he thought the blood would be diluted by the water.

A doctor stitched up Louganis' two-inch cut without wearing protective gloves. Louganis said he did not tell the doctor he was HIV-positive.

"I was so stunned," he said. "This had been an incredibly guarded secret. You could throw the entire competition into a state of alarm."

How Will World Receive Diver's Sad News?

When AIDS is understood better, Louganis might be hailed as a Jackie Robinson for the disease. Sadly, Louganis might not live to hear it.

For him to become such a hero, things are going to have to get worse before getting better. I worry that Louganis' revelation that he is suffering from AIDS may be read as further "evidence" that only homosexual men, intravenous-drug users and the occasional medical patient are at risk.

Though Louganis "came out" only last year, it was widely known in 1988 that he was gay. He now joins the tragic group of American athletes-celebrities led by Arthur Ashe, who died in 1993 after contracting the virus from a blood transfusion, and Magic Johnson, who retired from fulltime basketball after learning he had HIV in 1991.

Johnson, who has yet to develop AIDS, was supposed to stand as worldwide proof that heterosexuals are susceptible to the virus. Johnson said he caught the disease after a decade of having unprotected sex with "as many women as I could." But many American athletes seem to have missed the point.

They claim, hush-hush, that Johnson is bisexual, and that he must have caught the disease from gay sex. One of the highest-paid athletes in America swore to me that Johnson was "sexually confused." He said his sources were absolutely certain. "You can't get AIDS from a woman," he concluded.

Johnson says he isn't bisexual. Whether he is or isn't, it doesn't really matter. Who's to say how he caught the disease?

Professional athletes are our modern playboys—physically attractive and strong, charming, wealthy, traveling from city to city for public display. As playboys, they are also poster boys for this sexually-transmitted disease. How many are infected with HIV without realizing it? How many realize that they're at risk and don't want to know it? How many refuse to believe they're at risk at all?

On the whole, they are driven by the same mores, the same fears, that forced Louganis to keep his terrible secret until this week.

World Cup Season Ends for Wachter

VIENNA — Anita Wachter, Austria's top woman skier, will miss the rest of the World Cup season after undergoing surgery to repair torn ligaments in her left knee and ankle, the Austrian Press Agency said Thursday.

Wachter, 28, who had arthroscopic surgery on her left knee three years ago, was injured in a fall during practice Wednesday.

"Naturally, this is bitter now, when I was in such good form," APA quoted the 1993 World Cup champion as saying late Wednesday.

Wachter won the combined gold medal in the 1988 Olympics and was second in the 1992 Olympics. She has won 12 World Cup races in her 10-year career.

Risk to Swimmers 'Minimal'

LOS ANGELES — Greg Louganis says he worried about spreading his AIDS virus to others during a bloody diving accident in the 1988 Games, but medical experts say it would be virtually impossible to do.

"It's laudable that he has that particular concern for the welfare of others, but very fortunately HIV is not transmitted that way," said Dr. Gary Cohen, an infectious disease expert with Pacific Oaks Medical Group. "Even if the pool was not chlorinated and somebody dove in after him, there would be a minimal-

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	42	12	.776	—
New York	38	16	.704	4 1/2
Boston	31	23	.570	11 1/2
New Jersey	21	33	.389	20 1/2
Miami	19	35	.352	22 1/2
Philadelphia	17	37	.315	24 1/2
Washington	12	39	.232	29 1/2
Central Division				
Charlotte	34	19	.642	—
Cleveland	32	20	.615	1 1/2
Indiana	31	20	.608	2
Chicago	26	27	.491	7 1/2
Atlanta	24	28	.463	9 1/2
Milwaukee	21	32	.396	13
Detroit	19	32	.373	14

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	38	12	.760	—
San Antonio	34	16	.680	2 1/2
Houston	32	19	.625	5 1/2
Denver	22	29	.434	15 1/2
Dallas	20	29	.408	17 1/2
Minnesota	13	40	.245	25 1/2
Pacific Division				
Phoenix	40	12	.769	—
Seattle	36	13	.732	3 1/2
L.A. Lakers	33	17	.660	6 1/2
Sacramento	28	22	.560	11 1/2
Portland	28	23	.549	12 1/2
Golden State	16	35	.314	23 1/2
L.A. Clippers	9	44	.170	30 1/2

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

San Antonio 91, New Jersey 79	Phoenix 101, Seattle 92
San Antonio 91, New Jersey 79	Phoenix 101, Seattle 92
San Antonio 91, New Jersey 79	Phoenix 101, Seattle 92

Top 25 College Results

North Carolina 74-67, Duke 74-67	Stanford 74-67, USC 74-67
North Carolina 74-67, Duke 74-67	Stanford 74-67, USC 74-67
North Carolina 74-67, Duke 74-67	Stanford 74-67, USC 74-67

Baseball Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
St. Louis	42	12	.776	—
San Francisco	38	16	.704	4 1/2
Atlanta	31	23	.570	11 1/2
Los Angeles	21	33	.389	20 1/2
San Diego	19	35	.352	22 1/2
Philadelphia	17	37	.315	24 1/2
Washington	12	39	.232	29 1/2

Baseball Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	42	12	.776	—
Seattle	38	16	.704	4 1/2
Minnesota	31	23	.570	11 1/2
Chicago	21	33	.389	20 1/2
San Francisco	19	35	.352	22 1/2
Philadelphia	17	37	.315	24 1/2
Washington	12	39	.232	29 1/2

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Unembellished
9 Breakfast cereal
15 This could have been fixed

DOWN

1 Cuttlefish kin
2 Bluefish
3 Comeback

ACROSS

16 Farmland
17 Rude
18 Bring about
19 Words with hole or two

DOWN

4 Radio-controlled aerial
5 British
6 Alphabet trio
7 Impetuous one
8 Pinches
9 Colonial newsmen
10 Proceed
11 Stereo's need
12 Supportive, in a way
13 Up-to-date
14 Actress Harper
15 Tropical resin
16 Congress site of 1814-15
17 Consecrate
18 Catamine lotion, e.g.
19 Traut unfairly
20 Cobras
21 Over
22 Golf club feature
23 Kind of brain
24 Road map abbr.
25 Output
26 With
27 Go—
28 Health club employee
29 Force out
30 Departures
31 Brews
32 Tie

ACROSS

20 Very unpopular
21 Actor Chaney
22 Bad-mouth
23 Scavenger hunt participant
24 Market
25 Son of Adam
26 Debutants, for one
27 Part of Cousteau's world
28 Candy
29 Best it
30 Best it
31 Kind of radio program
32 Brunel's island
33 Intimate center
34 Representation
35 Circumstances
36 Over
37 Golf club feature
38 Kind of brain
39 Road map abbr.
40 Output
41 With
42 Go—
43 Health club employee
44 Force out
45 Departures
46 Brews
47 Tie

DOWN

1 Cuttlefish kin
2 Bluefish
3 Comeback

ELITE Escort Service

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS

MARLENE LONDON

CHLOE ESCORT SERVICE

ESCORTS & GUIDES

BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS

UK 071 589 5237

ELITE Escort Service

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS

MARLENE LONDON

CHLOE ESCORT SERVICE

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 4)

MALE ESCORT AGENCY

LONDON BRAZILIAN Escort

CHICAGO & NEW YORK

MALE ESCORT AGENCY

LONDON BRAZILIAN Escort

CHICAGO & NEW YORK

UNISYS

TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN

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A Castle in New York

Read said the Castle's original owner was reputedly an English immigrant who made good in the architectural salvage business. Around 1880, he built a five-bedroom version of the medieval English manor where his father had worked as a gardener, complete with folk

Currently, she is camping out in a little room tucked into a corner of the first floor. "I'm very anxious to get out of here, as you can imagine," Reed said. The Castle is being resuscitated, but it is not being replicated. "Call it 'creative reinstatement,'" Koplowitz said. Reed nodded in assent, then wryly added, "In other words, I can't afford to restore it properly."

Malcolm X Documentary Causes Uproar

"Brother Minister" does not come out and accuse Farrakhan of ordering the killing of Malcolm X. It does not have to. When Betty Shabazz, Malcolm X's widow, was shown the segment on a television show a year ago, she said that "everybody talked about" Farrakhan's involvement in Malcolm X's death and that within the Nation of Islam his assassination was considered a "badge of honor." The tabloids picked



up her comments. The Nation of Islam filed a \$4.4-billion defamation suit against the New York Post. Then, they say, after the film's January premiere in Minneapolis, the New York City and New York State attorneys announced the indictment of Malcolm X's daughter, Qubilah Shabazz — who at the age of 4 saw her father gunned down — for hiring an assassin for a revenge hit on Farrakhan. The timing, even Baxter admits, was too perfect. The day of her indictment, he says, she went to see "Brother Minister." In the space of 24 hours, "Brother Minister" had gone from movie to news event to the stuff of conspiracy.

"The question is, just who is Jack Baxter? Where does he get his money? What is his portfolio?" asks Conrad Muhammad, spokesman for Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam. "I saw 'Brother Minister' on Wednesday night; and Thursday Qubilah Shabazz was arrested for threatening the life of the honorable Minister." He says he has no idea what Shabazz's plan to premiere the movie in New York City was, to draw a crowd, to get it up there, the next morning, arrest Qubilah Shabazz, and that this would be enough to set off a schism in the black community. The timing was just too coincidental."

At first, Baxter thought that because he was white

The clip, Conrad Muhammad says, although accurate "in terms of the words," was wrenched out of context from a three-hour speech.

Baxter, for his part, says he repeatedly approached Farrakhan to have him tell his side of the story but was rebuffed.

Anneka Rice is claiming a record for flying around the world on scheduled passenger flights, beating the previous mark by 23 minutes. London-to-London time: 43 hours and 43 minutes. Rice hosts a British TV program in which she takes on dares.

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather



North America

The East Coast will have dry weather. Saturday and Sunday will be cold, then Monday will be a bit milder. Toronto and Chicago will be dry and chilly Saturday, then milder Sunday into Monday with perhaps a bit of rain or snow. Showers are possible in Los Angeles on Sunday.

Europe
London will have some rain on Saturday, then dry, cool weather Sunday. Showers are possible Monday. Paris will have showers on Saturday, then generally dry weather Sunday and Monday. Rome will be mild, but with a daily chance of showers. Spain and Portugal will

Buenos Aires	24/75	15/56	pc	27/80	18/34	pc
Caracas	29/64	17/62	pc	39/84	19/68	pc
Lima	25/77	21/70	pc	26/79	21/70	pc
Mexico City	24/75	7/44	pc	24/75	7/44	pc
Rio de Janeiro	23/84	23/52	pc	30/86	24/75	pc
Santiago	22/71	11/33	pc	24/75	10/50	pc

North America

Anchorage	-6/22	-14/7	pc	-3/27	-12/11	pc
Atlanta	13/45	-2/29	s	16/61	4/39	s
Boston	9/48	-8/25	pc	1/34	-4/25	pc

	Today		W	Th
	High C/F	Low C/F		
Abu Dhabi	22/71	14/57	sh	2
Bahrain	18/66	10/50	sh	2
Cairo	21/70	8/46	s	2
Damascus	16/61	3/37	s	1
Jerusalem	18/61	7/44	s	1
Luxor	24/75	6/41	s	2
Riyadh	29/82	13/56	s	2

Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy

Yesterday				Today				Tomorrow			
High	Low	W	C	High	Low	W	C	High	Low	W	C
17/5	14/57	%	Agien	15/59	12/53	%	28	18/54	11/48	%	28
17/0	11/52	%	Cape Town	25/84	20/88	%	28	19/89	19/88	%	28
17/0	11/43	%	Casablanca	18/86	9/48	%	28	22/71	10/48	%	28
18/4	5/41	%	Harare	18/54	9/44	%	28	22/71	9/48	%	28
18/4	5/41	%	Lagos	32/59	20/79	%	28	26/80	17/48	%	28
18/4	5/41	%	Nairobi	23/73	11/62	%	28	23/78	14/48	%	28
17/0	11/52	%	Tunis	15/59	10/50	%	28	18/54	11/48	%	28

c-cloudy, m-showers, f-furthest, r-rain, e-emergency, t-tuesday

Denver	21/70	4/29	st	18.6%	2/35	sd
Detroit	-1/31	-10/15	st	2/35	-2/29	sd
Honolulu	27/50	21/70	st	28.6%	2/70	sd
Los Angeles	24/76	9/48	st	22.7%	1/52	sd
New York	24/76	9/48	st	22.7%	1/52	sd
Miami	25/79	10/61	st	24.7%	14/57	sd
Minneapolis	-1/31	-8/18	st	5.4%	-2/22	sd
Montreal	-2/29	-9/15	st	-3.2%	-9/15	sd
Nassau	22/73	18/54	st	24.7%	17/62	sd
Newark	24/76	9/48	st	22.7%	1/52	sd
San Francisco	26/79	14/57	st	26.7%	14/57	sd
San Jose	18/52	9/48	st	17.6%	10/50	sd
Seattle	14/57	7/44	st	11.5%	4/39	sd
Toronto	-2/29	-10/15	st	0.6%	-8/22	sd

Report	Depth L	U	Miles Plates	Res. State	Snow State	Last Snow	Comments	
Austria								
Fax de la Casa	55	75	Good	Open	Pwr'd	22/2	Report: 90% open	
Soldau	35	85	Good	Open	Var	22/2	Report: fully open, fresh snow	
Austria								
Ischgl	90	210	Good	Open	Pok'd	18/2	All 15 mts great shng on firm base	
Kitzbuehl	30	125	Good	Open	Var	18/2	53/64 mts open, upns good	
Obergurgl	55	130	Good	Open	Pok'd	18/2	21/22 mts open, some icy patches	
Saalfach	30	135	Good	Open	Pok'd	22/2	All mts open, cy patches	
St. Anton	80	380	Good	Open	Var	18/2	All 35 mts passes skt excellent	
France								
Alpe d'Huez	150	360	Good	Open	Var	21/2	78/82 mts best, above 2000m	
Les Arcs	135	435	Good	Open	Pok'd	21/2	77/79 cm open, some icy	
Avoriaz	200	300	Good	Open	Pok'd	21/2	40/41 mts, colder, busy	
Chamonix	75	590	Good	Open	Var	21/2	40/48 mts, open runs great	
Courchevel	145	280	Good	Open	Pok'd	22/2	All 35 mts passes busy	
Les Deux Alpes	100	350	Good	Open	Var	21/2	All 53 mts open, busy passes	
Megève	80	250	Good	Open	Var	21/2	39/41 mts, icy patches-low/downt	
Méribel	70	275	Good	Open	Var	18/2	All 50 mts and all 76 passes open	
La Plagne	175	345	Good	Open	Var	21/2	105/113 mts open, very good	
Serre Chevalier	30	120	Good	Open	Var	18/2	All 72 mts open, best above 1600m	
Tignes	180	260	Good	Open	Pok'd	21/2	21/48 mts snow great, busy	
Val d'Isère	145	340	Good	Open	Var	21/2	45/49 mts, good shng all around	
Val Thorens	180	310	Good	Open	Var	21/2	All 28 mts, very good	
Germany								
Garmisch	5	240	Fair	Snow	Var	18/2	33/36 mts, best on Zugspitze	
Oberstdorf	5	160	Fair	Snow	Pok'd	23/2	26/27 mts, some fresh snow	
Italy								
Bormio	30	110	Fair	Open	Pok'd	18/2	15/16 mts, 60cm at bormio 2000	
Cervinia	80	320	Good	Open	Var	18/2	All 27 mts, passes in great shape	
Corviglia	10	40	Fair	Open	Pok'd	22/2	33/40 mts, new area	
Courmayeur	75	215	Good	n/a	Pok'd	18/2	All 23 mts, good shng if busy	
Salva	25	55	Fair	Open	Pok'd	23/2	All 78 mts and sells route open	
Report								
Depth	L <td>U<td>Miles<td>Plates<td>Res.<td>Snow<td>Last<td>Comments</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	U <td>Miles<td>Plates<td>Res.<td>Snow<td>Last<td>Comments</td></td></td></td></td></td>	Miles <td>Plates<td>Res.<td>Snow<td>Last<td>Comments</td></td></td></td></td>	Plates <td>Res.<td>Snow<td>Last<td>Comments</td></td></td></td>	Res. <td>Snow<td>Last<td>Comments</td></td></td>	Snow <td>Last<td>Comments</td></td>	Last <td>Comments</td>	Comments
Germany								
Garmisch	120	120	Good	Open	Pwr'd	22/2	All 18 mts open, excellent shng	
Spain								
Baqueña	80	110	Good	Open	Var	22/2	All mts and pistes open	
Switzerland								
Arosa	85	115	Good	Open	Var	18/2	All 16 mts, passes in good shape	
Cranz Montana	120	330	Good	Open	Var	21/2	41/43 mts, good above 2000m	
Davos	90	180	Good	Open	Pok'd	18/2	All 35 mts, most passes excellent	
Grindelwald	30	150	Good	Open	Pok'd	21/2	All 16 mts, good shng on upper runs	
Klosters	50	170	Good	Open	Var	18/2	All 29 mts, good but hard passes	
St. Moritz	60	110	Good	Open	Var	18/2	59/60 mts open, some ice	
Villars	75	225	Good	Open	Var	21/2	All 25 mts open, lovely piste shng	
Wengen	25	140	Good	Open	Pok'd	18/2	All 16 mts open, odd worn patches	
Zermatt	75	310	Good	Open	Pok'd	18/2	72/73 mts open, excellent shng	
U.S.								
Aspen	180	170	Good	Open	Pok'd	16/2	All 8 mts open	
Mammoth	285	525	Good	Open	Pok'd	15/2	All 30 mts open	
Park City	220	245	Good	Open	Pok'd	19/2	All 14 mts open	
Sloanboro	140	120	Good	Open	Pok'd	19/2	All 20 mts open	
Telluride	150	185	Good	Open	Pok'd	16/2	All 15 mts open	
Vail	195	185	Good	Open	Pok'd	16/2	All 25 mts open	
Canada								
Whistler	100	275	Good	Open	Var	21/2	All 26 mts, hard packed upper runs	
Key:								
L	U	Depth in cm on lower and upper slopes, Mts, Plates=Mountain-side passes, Res., Plates=Runs leading to resort village, Ar=Artificial snow						

Key: L,U,Depth in cm on lower and upper slopes. Mtn. Plates:Mountainside pistes. Res. Plates:Pistes leading to resort village. Art:Artificial snow.
Reports supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain

Your stomach's growling.

Mother Nature's calling

Your flight's boarding.

Plenty of time to make say

ten calls.

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World Connect® Service, you can make
multiple calls without redialing
your card or access number.*

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TrueWorld™ Connections



ASIA/PACIFIC		NEW ZEALAND		AUSTRIA**		HUNGARY*		NORTH		MIDDLE EAST		AMERICAS		PANAMA	
AUSTRALIA	1000-901-011	PHILIPPINES*	100-111	BELGIUM	002-000-011	HUNGARY*	000-000-011	NORTH	000-000-011	ISRAEL	000-000-011	ARGENTINA*	000-000-011	PANAMA	000-000-011
CHINA, PRCH**	10011	RUSSIA** (MOSCOW)	105-0002	BULGARIA	00-000-000	HUNGARY*	000-000-011	PORTUGAL	000-000-011	CYPRUS	000-000-011	BOLIVIA*	000-000-011	PERU*	000-000-011
HONG KONG	000-111	SARIN**	225-2072	CROATIA**	00-000-000	ITALY*	172-1011	ROMANIA*	00-000-011	EGYPT* (CAIRO)	000-000-011	BRAZIL	000-000-011	VENEZUELA*	00-000-011
INDIA*	000-117	JAKARTA	000-111-111	CZECH REPUBLIC*	00-000-0010	LIECHTENSTEIN*	105-00-011	SLOVAK REP.	00-000-0010	ISRAEL	177-100-011	CANADA	1-800-555-2222	AFRICA	000-000-011
INDONESIA*	001-001-10	JAKARTA	000-111-111	DENMARK*	0001-0010	LITHUANIA*	000-000-011	RUSSIA*	000-000-011	LIBYAN	000-000-011	CHILE	000-000-011	SABON	000-000-011
JAPAN	0000-111	YAMATO	0000-1000-0	FINLAND*	0000-100-10	LUXEMBOURG	000-000-011	SWEDEN*	000-000-011	LEBANON (BEIRUT)*	000-000-011	COLOMBIA	000-000-011	GAMBIA*	000-000-011
KOREA	000-111	YAMATO	000-100-10	FRANCE	000-000-011	MALTA	000-000-011	SWITZERLAND*	000-000-011	SAUDI ARABIA	000-000-011	EL SALVADOR*	000-000-011	IVORY COAST*	000-000-011
LAOS	000-111	YAMATO	000-100-10	GERMANY	000-000-011	URUGUAY*	000-000-011	UKRAINE*	000-000-011	TURKEY*	00-000-1227	HONDURAS*	000-000-011	LIBERIA	000-000-011
MALAYSIA*	000-0011	ARMENIA*	00-11111	GREECE*	00-000-1011	NETHERLANDS*	00-000-011	U.R.S.S.	000-000-011	U.A.E. EMIRATES	000-000-011	MEXICO**	00-000-011	SOUTH AFRICA	000-000-011

[illegible]